THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 82. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

SAD ENDING OF A ROMANCE.

A Private Soldier Condemned to Death for Falling in Love.

To-day, just as the sun is at meridian, just as with solemn sound the great bell of the old St. Louis Cathedral tolls forth the hour of noon, a soldier will pay the penalty of a crime for which military justice knows but one expiation. The United States barracks, below the city, has been the place selected where the execution is to take place, and the green sward of the parade ground will ere many hours be stained with the crimson life-blood of the unfortunate man.

He was a member of one of the companies of United States troops stationed near a village in one of the interior parishes of Louisiana. Near the camp of the company was the plantation of a wealthy gentleman who had sympathized with the Union cause during the war, and who, therefore, was the object of special attention on the part of the officers of the command then performing provost duty. The planter had a large family, among whom was a daughter who possessed in a remarkable degree that rare type of beauty for which the women of the South are noted. She had imbibed the sentiments of her father, and therefore took great pleasure in entertaining the officers who frequently visited the house.

The First Lieutenant of the company, Ambrose Black, at once conceived a warm attachment for the beautiful young creole, and endeavored in every way to induce her to share his feelings. Strange to say, however, the lady treated him in a peculiarly polite but formal manner that proved her heart was ice toward him. This was a great shock to his vanity, and he was at a loss to understand it. Finally the explanation came, when one of his companions, playfully rallying him upon his ill success, stated that he had discovered why the lady refused to smile upon him. He had accidentally witnessed an interview between herself and Private Alfred Blake, the soldier who had been detailed to guard the house—an interview which proved conclusively that the heart of the young creole was irrevocably the private's and not the officer's.

This intelligence was too much for Lieutenant Black. His pride was wounded in the most vital point. He had been forestalled where his heart was most enlisted, and by one of his own subordinates. Seeking Private Blake at once, he poured out the vials of his wrath upon him, taunted him with his position, and declared he would send him where he should have no more opportunities of dallying with a shameless girl while on duty. Alfred Blake had borne much, but this coarse allusion to the woman he loved better than life fired his heart and brain, and with one blow he struck his officer prostrate upon the ground in the presence of his company.

Then followed the trial—which was rendered inexpressibly touching by the presence of the woman who had dared to love a private soldier—the sentence of death, to be preceded by imprisonment at Ship Island.

To-day the sentence is to be enforced and the majesty of the law sustained.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

MORE CLERICAL SCANDAL.

Rumors Affecting the Honor of a Doctor of Divinity—He is Charged with Breach of Promise of Marriage.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of yesterday says:—

The community for some time past has been excited over rumors affecting the honor and reputation of a well-known and popular minister, pastor of a very large and flourishing congregation in Allegheny. The minister is a widower, his wife having died some three years ago. In his congregation was a young lady, the daughter of a widow in humble circumstances, but highly respectable. The lady had received a good education, had qualified herself for the profession of teaching, and had for some time taught in one of the ward schools of Allegheny.

This lady was a great favorite with her pastor, and in due time he became a suitor for her hand, and was accepted. It is said that she has in her possession ninety-six notes and love letters, which he had written to her, and in one of them the promise to marry is referred to, and June, 1870, fixed upon as the time. The intercourse continued mutually agreeable until recently, when the Doctor became cold towards her, and finally expressed his determination not to marry her. The rumor also goes that the Doctor is in love with a young lady in an Eastern State, who is an only child and heiress to a large fortune.

There is intense excitement in his congregation over these rumors, and some forty families, it is said, either have severed their connection with the church, or contemplate doing so, unless a satisfactory explanation is made. The church session has taken informal notice of the matter, and will probably bring the case before Presbytery. The young lady first alluded to has given all the Doctor's letters into the hands of the session. She states that she has no desire to prosecute him, but only wishes to have his duplicity exposed.

She has applied for a situation as teacher in a school in Chicago, where she has a brother residing, engaged in the practice of medicine. It is not known whether the Eastern lady is aware of the situation of affairs here, but the matter has assumed such a serious aspect that a full explanation will ere long be demanded by the church judicatory.

THE FRESHET.

Disaster at St. Anthony's Falls—The Tunnel Blockader Fallen Out.

The St. Paul *Press* of April 2 has the following:—

Last evening the startling report reached the city that another disaster to the Falls and water power of Minneapolis and St. Anthony had taken place, and that the whole Falls were in imminent danger of destruction.

The exact time or full extent of the disaster in itself, and the consequences probably to follow, scarcely any one could tell, but the following are the main features of the reported disaster, as obtained from a gentleman who was at Minneapolis yesterday afternoon:—

The disaster at the falls last season, the Herculean effort to stay the destruction, and the large amount of money expended in repairing the break of water into the tunnel running under the islands, and threatening to wash away both islands and falls, are fresh in the minds of our readers,

It will be remembered that a coffer dam was built above the falls around the break, the water shut out, and afterwards two solid dams built across the tunnel below the break, both reaching to the bottom of the tunnel, and that the spot between these was also filled in.

This whole solid mass, embracing an area of some fifty feet square, we are informed, has sunk down some twenty feet, and the bottom of the tunnel fallen through.

Another informant states that the whole mass has sunk out of sight, and in fact that all the rocky bed underlying the Falls at that point has fallen through.

Great alarm is said to exist in Minneapolis and St. Anthony, and strong apprehensions are entertained of the ultimate tearing out and destruction of the Falls as well as the islands.

We do not understand that this destruction is now in progress, or that the water is pouring through the tunnel. The coffer dam prevents this; but the fear is that, despite all labor and precaution, when the water rises a couple of feet so as to pour over the coffer dam, it will rush through the tunnel with the same destructive power as of old. Indeed, a citizen of Minneapolis remarked that the expenditure of many thousands had by this disaster become useless.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Steamer Ashore at Sandy Hook.

The State Auditing System.

The McFarland Murder Trial.

Arctic Exploring Expedition.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Hayes Expedition.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, arrived here to-day at the instance of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, in order that they may obtain his views as to the propriety of an appropriation for a new expedition to the North Pole, under his command.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Mr. Howard reported favorably the bill annulling certain acts of the Territorial Legislature of Wyoming relative to the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information as to whether any copies of the census returns required by the act of 1850 can, in his opinion, be dispensed with without detriment to the public service and the amount to be saved to the Treasury by such diminution. Adopted.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) called up the Deficiency Appropriation bill, which occupied the balance of the morning hour.

In Committee of the Whole on the amendments of the Senate committee and others proposed by the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Morrill, were agreed to as follows:—

Inserting a provision to supply a deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, $100,000. Striking out the appropriation of $10,000 for the Custom House at Sandusky, Ohio. Increasing the appropriation for continuing the construction of the court-house and post office buildings in New York city from $400,000 to $800,000. Increasing the appropriation for continuing the work on the Post Office and Sub-Treasury Building in Boston, Mass., from $200,000 to $350,000; for the construction of appraiser's stores at Philadelphia, from $50,000 to $40,000; and for the Branch Mint at San Francisco, Cal., from $100,000 to $150,000.

The following additional appropriations were agreed to:—For repairs to the Charleston Custom House, $25,000; the sea wall and revenue dock on the Battery, New York, $100,000; for repairs to the New Orleans Custom House, $25,000.

Mr. Thurman, in order to test the sense of the Senate upon the propriety of reducing the appropriation for furniture to various Custom Houses and other public buildings, moved to reduce the amount allotted to the Wiscasset (Me.) Custom House from $3500 to $1500.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) said the appropriations were based upon department estimates.

Mr. Thurman complained that there was no bill of particulars for any of these apparently extravagant items.

House.

Mr. Tanner introduced a joint resolution directing the Committee on the Library to cause to be painted a portrait of the late Major-General George H. Thomas, to be placed in a conspicuous position in the Capitol, as a memorial of his great services to the country and of his distinguished worth as a soldier and citizen. Referred to the Committee on Library.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) introduced a bill in relation to the taxation of banks and their shareholders, making their real estate, franchises, and personal property, excepting United States bonds, subject to State taxation, and making their shares taxable to the holders, provided that the rate of taxation shall be no higher than on the same character of property in the State. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Stevenson offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the condition of the work on the enlargement of the Louisville and Portland Canal. Adopted.

Mr. Archer introduced a bill to regulate pensions in the Navy and Marine Corps. Referred.

Mr. McCrary, from the Committee on Elections, reported a bill removing political disabilities from F. E. Sheber, member elect from the Sixth Congressional district of North Carolina, and permitting him to be sworn in. The bill was passed.

Mr. Wood, rising to a personal explanation, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from General O. O. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, complaining of a remark made by him (Mr. Wood) in the House, a few days since, to the effect that General Howard had grown rich in the Freedmen's Bureau, and that the bill before the House was to enable him to control $600,000 more.

The letter having been read, Mr. Wood said that the remark attributed to himself was entirely correct. He had made use of it. What he had said was founded on a firm conviction of its truth, based on common report and common rumor. General Howard, by his own official report, had disbursed $12,965,359, and was personally responsible for the manner in which that fund had been disbursed. As General Howard's letter had challenged investigation, he thought that the House should authorize an investigation into the discharge of his official duty.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Steamship Queen Ashore at Sandy Hook.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The steamship Queen, for Liverpool, is ashore on the Point of Sandy Hook. No particulars have been received, as the telegraph line is not working to Sandy Hook.

The steamer Queen is one of the National Line, sailing from Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, and probably has a large number of emigrant passengers. She left Liverpool on the 23d ult., under command of Captain A. Thompson.

[LATER.]

The Queen has been gotten off and is now in quarantine.

The McFarland Trial.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The court this morning was rather more crowded than before. The prisoner himself looked excited, and betrayed considerable nervousness, which he has not before shown.

Several jurors were examined by the counsel. In the course of discussion on the acceptance of Edwin L. Trowbridge, Mr. Graham took occasion to assail the course which he said the prosecution intended to pursue towards the jury. It was, he said, determined that the jury should be imprisoned, in other words tortured, until the conclusion of the trial. Counsel also attacked private counsel for the prosecution, Judge Davis, who he said was earning "Blood money."

The counsel for the people disclaimed having any intentioning of imprisoning the jury; that would be a matter for the court to settle. The juror was accepted and sworn, making the ninth juror.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 111¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 110½; do. 1864, do., 109½; do. 1865, do., 109¾; do. do. new, 108½; do. 1867, 109; do. 1868, 109½; 10-40s, 106½; Virginia 6s, new, 69; Missouri 6s, 92⅝; Canton Co., 64; Cumberland preferred, 32⅜; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 92⅜; Erie, 25; Reading, 97¾; Adams Express, 61; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 86¾; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 100; Chicago and Rock Island, 117; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 193½; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾.

FROM THE STATE.

The Auditing System.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, April 6.—The various propositions to reform the auditing system in Philadelphia have ended in the following bill, which has been sanctioned by both houses:—

Section 1. Whenever auditors are appointed by the Orphans' Court, Court of Common Pleas, or District Court, or the city and county of Philadelphia, in cases where the balance for distribution amounts to $1000 and upwards they shall each be entitled to receive the sum of $10 for each day they shall necessarily attend to the duties of their appointment, not to exceed five days, and the additional sum of $25 for making the report; and in cases where the balance for distribution shall be less than $1000 they shall each be entitled to receive one-half the above rates as compensation for their services, provided that in important cases on cause shown the Court may make a decree or order allowing such additional compensation as they may deem proper.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 6.—Mr. Randall presented the minority report of the Diamond-Watt Committee, which sets forth that Diamond is entitled to the seat by a majority of 147. This report was signed by Messrs. Randall and Miller.

Mr. Drake also submitted a minority report of the Scuh-Findlay Committee, signed by himself.

House bill legalizing the publication of the *Legal Gazette* was called up. The Speaker decided that this being substantially the same bill as had been defeated in the Senate, no action could be taken.

Mr. McIntyre appealed from the decision of the Speaker, and was sustained by 17 yeas to 10 nays.

House supplement to the Schuylkill River Freight Railroad was called up and passed.

House bill defining the line of Chesnut street, Philadelphia, was passed.

Mr. Wallace, from the Committee on Finance, reported an appropriation for the payment of the furnishing of the Executive aMnsion. Passed.

Mr. White, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary General to inquire into the propriety of revising the judiciary system of the State, to report at the next session of the Legislature. Passed.

Mr. Howard, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill divorcing Watson and Julia Goodrich, of Crawford.

Mr. Billingfelt demanded an explanation of the case.

Mr. Lowry replied that it was a good case, one of general cussedness on the part of the woman, but he did not desire to inflict a speech upon the Senate at this time.

The bill passed—yeas, 16: nays, 4.

Mr. Rutan introduced a resolution to go into executive session on the nominations of the Governor. Agreed to.

The nominations of H. Gilbert, William W. Rutherford, and George Bergner as Trustees of the Pennsylvania Insane Asylum were unanimously confirmed.

Nominations of the following-named gentlemen as Commissioners of the Board of Public Charities were received:—General Thomas L. Kane, for five years; Hon. G. D. Coleman, four years; George L. Harrison, Esq., three years: Charles A. Wood, Esq., two years: Hon. Heister Clymer, one year. Confirmed unanimously.

The nomination of Charles S. Minor as Trustee of the State Lunatic Hospital, for the unexpired term of F. B. Peniman, resigned, was unanimously confirmed.

The nomination of John Youngman as Superintendent of Public Printing was unanimously confirmed.

The nomination of Colonel E. L. Osborn as Major-General of the 9th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, was unanimously confirmed.

The nomination of A. L. Pearson as Major-General of 18th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, was unanimously confirmed.

House.

Senate bill authorizing Schuylkill River Passenger Railroad to lease or sell its roadway passed; it also authorizes its extension to Point Breeze, but the roadway shall not be laid east of Twenty-third street nor west of Twenty-fourth.

Further investigations have been made in reference to the cattle bill. It appears that the original bill, purporting to take effect in some interior county, was introduced and passed one house, but has been defeated in a committee of the other. While there is no absolute evidence that this bill would have been amended, before its final passage, so as to apply to Philadelphia, there is strong reason to believe that such would have been the fact if public attention had not been called to the scheme.

The following is the substance of the plan regulating the State Treasury as agreed upon by both houses: Requiring the State Treasurer to give bonds, with ten securities, for half million dollars, and fixing his salary at five thousand dollars, making it his duty to keep two separate books of account, one for the sinking fund and one for the general revenue. Balances shall be struck on the last days of the month, and he shall at that time furnish the Sinking Fund Commissioners with a certificate showing the amount to their credit. The Sinking Fund Commissioners, on the first days of March, April, May, September, October, and November shall use the money shown to be due to them on said certificates in purchasing the securities of the State at current rates. The moneys shown to be due to the sinking fund shall be deposited on the first day of each month at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, to the credit of the State; the commissioners shall in course provide for interest as it falls due, and securities which are purchased shall be cancelled. The State Treasurer shall annually make a report to the Legislature showing all sources of revenue belonging to the sinking fund, as well as to state any neglect or refusal of the Treasurer or Commissioners to perform their duties shall be a cause of impeachment. During July of each year commissioners, when tyey shall have money belonging to the sinking fund, shall receive proposals for the redemption of any of the loan of the Commonwealth next due, on the first of August next, and monthly therefor the commissioners shall publish in Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg, a statement showing balance in State Treasury, and the amount of loan redeemed. The State Treasurer shall report monthly to the Auditor-General, giving the source and the amount of income and the proportion which belongs to the sinking fund and name the amount of deposits with each bank or individual. This record shall be open to the public. The banks shall also render an account monthly. All sorts of treasury prospects have been discussed during the present session, and at least five different bills have been presented; the result arrived at has just been given, and it seems to be a mass of inharmonious sections from all the different bills.

FROM THE WEST.

The St. Louis Election.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—Returns from all the wards show the election of 11 Republican, 3 Democratic, and 1 Independent aldermen, and 8 Republican and 3 Democratic school directors.

Indiana Election Returns.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—Returns from the primary election in the Fourth Indiana district show that Mr. Julian has been defeated by Judge Wilson by a majority of a few votes.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, April 6, 1870.

There is a very dull feeling in general financial circles, which accords perfectly with the condition of trade. The money market is amply supplied with loanable funds awaiting employment, but there is so little inducement held out to capital that the supply appears much greater than it really is. A scarcity of funds during the balance of the season is now out of the question, and lenders are accommodating themselves to the circumstances by advancing freely without the least reference to a possible tightness in the market, a pretty sure indication that no such contingency is feared. The prospects are in favor of an easy money market for some time to come, but we would prefer to see a stringency brought about by the business activity usual at this season.

We continue to quote call loans at 6 per cent. on call with good collaterals, and discounts at 6@7 per cent. for first-class names.

The gold market is dull and the premium has fluctuated entirely between 111¾ and 111⅞, with a slight upward tendency.

Government bonds are also quiet and prices steady at about last night's closing figures.

The stock market was fairly active, and prices were generally stronger. In State loans there was not a single sale. In City loans the only transaction was in 6s, old issue, at 100½. Lehigh gold loan changed hands at 89¾ for the large and at 89⅝ for the small bonds.

In Reading Railroad shares there was a steady feeling; sales at 49. Pennsylvania was very active and stronger; large sales at 57@57⅛. Catawissa preferred also advanced, selling at 36½@36⅝. 42¼ was offered for Little Schuylkill, and 28⅝ for Philadelphia and Erie.

Canal stocks are dull but firm. Sales of Lehigh at 32½. The balance of the list was overlooked.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading R.....b60.. 49

FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s, Old...100½
$7600 C & Am 6s, 75, 95
$1000 C & A m 6s,'89 88
$500 N Pa 6s..... 92½
$1000 Leh gold L.c. 89¾
$500 do.. ..... 89¾
300 sh Penna R..... 57
900 do 18. 57⅛
325 do.....18. 57⅛
600 do..... 57⅛
136 sh Leh Val.c&p. 54⅛
200 sh Read R...2d. 49
100 do..... 49
100 do.....b60. 49
200 do..... 49
100 do..85&in.48⅞4
200 sh Cata Pf.b60.18 36⅞
200 do.....18. 36⅝
100 sh Leh N St.c. 32½

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅝@114¼; do., 1862, 110@110¾; do., 1864, 109@109½; do., 1865, 109¼@109¾; do. 1865, new, 108@108¾; do. 1867, do. 109@109½; do. 1868, do., 109@109½; 10-40s, 106½@106¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112@112½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 111⅝@112; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $840@850; Central Pacific R. R., $920@930; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $730@740.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅜@114⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 110@110⅜; do., 1864, 109@109⅝; do., 1865, 109⅛@109½; do., July, 1865, 108@108⅜; do. do., 1867, 109@109⅜; 1868, 109@109⅝; do., 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅝; Cur. 6s, 112@112⅜. Gold, 111⅝.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.....111¾ | 10·35 A. M.....111⅞

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The Wall street markets were again extremely dull. The polls were kept open at the Stock Exchange to-day from 10·30 A. M. to 2 P. M., to receive the vote of the members for or against a new building. At the close 480 votes were registered for and 141 against. The resolution authorizes the Governing Committee to select such site as they may agree upon, and to erect a building thereon. Some of the committee are strongly in favor of removing to the vicinity of the City Hall and new Post Office.

"The gold market was dull in earlier transactions, and firm upon the advance in exchange—the price advancing to 112⅛. After the board and in late dealings there was a decline to 111⅞, and the market closed weak upon the report from Washington that Secretary Boutwell would at once begin the payment of the May interest, without rebate.

In the loan market four to five and, exceptionally, six per cent. were paid for carrying.

"The leading bankers advanced their rates [illegible] a quarter per cent. to-day, not so much upon [illegible] activity or demand as upon a growing scarcity in commercial bills and in expectation of a demand more or less extensive in the ensuing month to meet the payment of the May coupons on the five-twenties held abroad.

"The firmer tone of the earlier dealings in gold and the expectation that the reinvestment of coupons held abroad will lead to new shipments of bonds occasioned a firm and active market for governments, but with the downward turn in gold at the close prices reacted a quarter to three-eighths per cent.

"The Money market was easy at six per cent. as the prevailing rate on the ordinary collaterals; exceptionally, some stock houses paid seven per cent., while the Government dealers were abunpantly supplied at five to six per cent. Commercial paper was scarce and in demand at seven to eight per cent. for prime double-name acceptances."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, April 6.—The Flour market remains very quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased 900 barrels in lots, at $4·37½@4·50 for superfine; $4·62½@4·75 for extras; $5@5·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $6@5·62½ for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·25@6 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $6·25@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·50@4·62½, and Brandywine Corn Meal at $5@5·12½.

There is a firmer feeling in the Wheat market, and for prime lots a steady inquiry prevails, but the offerings are light. Sales of 700 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red at $1·30, and 300 bushels New York white at $1·37½. Rye is stronger, and 500 bushels Western sold at $1. Corn is in small supply and in fair request at higher prices. Sales of 1500 bushels yellow at $1·08 in the cars and from store. Oats command full prices; 1000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 62@65c. 1200 bushels Canada Barley sold at $1.

Bark is steady, with sales of 100 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $27 per ton.

Whisky is firm. Holders ask $1·06 for iron-bound, with small sales.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 6.—Cotton firm at 22⅛c. Flour fairly active and very firm for low grades, with the stock of all grades much reduced. Wheat firm; prime to choice Maryland, $1·35@1·45; Pennsylvania, $1·28@1·30. Corn active and scarce; white, $1·05@1·70; yellow, $1·04@1·05. Oats firm at 60@62c. Mess Pork firm at $27·50. Bacon rib sides, 15½@15¾c.; clear do., 16¾(@)c.; shoulders, 12¾c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard firm at 15½@16c. Whisky in good demand at $1·03@1·04.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, April 6.—Arrived, steamship Allemannia, from Southampton.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 6.—The schr Decatur Oakes, from City Point for New York, put back in distress, leaking, with loss of mainsail and foresail, and one man overboard.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 6

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A.M.....42 | 11 A. M.....49 | 2 P. M.....55

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Concord, Norman, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Bark Eureka, Carman, Cape Haytien, Workman & Co.
Schr W. P. Ehrmen, Travels, Alexandria, Va., Lennox & Burgess.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, 22 hours from Boston via New York, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr James M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, 8 days from Bucksport, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Geo. W. Kribs, Quinton, from Cedar Point.
Schr Geo. Taulane, Stephens, from Providence.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of 20 barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Brig Roanoke, from Porto Cabello. Also, a ship and three barks, names unknown, all bound up.

MEMORANDA.

Ships Henry Pelham, Vickery, and Virginia, Campbell, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 24th ultimo.

Bark Kate, Murphy, for Philadelphia, cleared at Helvoet 23d ult.

Schr Elizabeth Magee, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 4th inst.

Schr Adelia, Trafton, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 30th ult.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

The London "Times" on Eyre.

His Conduct Condemned.

The University Boat Race.

The Disturbances in Spain.

FROM EUROPE.

The "Times" on the Oneida Disaster.

LONDON, April 6.—The *Times* to-day, in an editorial on the Oneida disaster, admits that as the evidence stands it is unable to acquit the captain of the Bombay, or blame the American Government and people for their deep resentment.

The English Mails.

A deputation interested in the colonial trade have united in a protest to the Marquis of Hartington, Postmaster-General, against the new postal regulations, so far as they apply to the forwarding of printed matter through the mails.

Billiards Extraordinary.

At Swansea, Wales, last evening, W. Cook, champion at billiards, made the extraordinary break of 531.

Royal Pleasurings.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 6.—The Emperor and Empress will soon go on a tour through the Crimea and Caucasian provinces. They will subsequently visit Darmstadt and Ems in Germany.

Belgium in the World's Fair.

BRUSSELS, April 6.—It is reported to-day that the Belgians have declined to send articles to the fair in London in 1871.

The Oxford-Cambridge Boat Race.

LONDON, April 6.—The University boat race between Oxford and Cambridge, eight-oared crews, takes place at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The weather at this hour, 1 P. M., is delightful, and there is every indication of a fine contest. The odds among sporting men are 11 to 8 on the Oxfords, eagerly taken. John Phelps has been appointed judge of the race.

The Disturbances at Barcelona—Loss of Life.

PARIS, April 6.—The news from Spain is important. The Madrid *Gazette* of this morning says that order has been restored at Barcelona, but not without considerable loss of life. The barricades were attacked by the soldiers and taken without much difficulty. Many of the rioters were killed and wounded, and the whole province of Barcelona has been declared in a state of siege.

The Governor of the province has been displaced and the city occupied by military. Rumors of serious disorders elsewhere, particularly at Valencia or Cadiz, growing out of popular opposition to conscription law lately passed.

The Oxford and Cambridge Boat-Race—Cambridge the Winner.

LONDON, April 6—5·30 P. M.—The inter-university boat-race between Oxford and Cambridge eight-oared crews took place this afternoon at 5 o'clock, on the Thames, the course being from Putney to Mortlake, about four and a quarter miles. The weather was delightful, and a slight westerly breeze prevailed. Multitudes thronged the banks of the river at every available point, and buildings swarmed with people. Bridges were also crowded to their utmost capacity, and every kind of craft that could be obtained, including steamboats and barges, moved along each bank of the river, which was kept clear by the admirable arrangements of the Lord of Thames' Conservancy and a numerous body of police. All traffic on the Thames was absolutely prohibited for the time, as was the case during the Oxford and Harvard contest last summer. The result of the race was in favor of the Cambridge crew, which won by one length, after a sharp contest, in nineteen minutes and thirty seconds, thus beating the Oxfords, who were the favorites at the odds of eleven to eight, which had been freely taken by the friends of light blue. This is the first time since 1860 that Cambridge has won. The shortest time made in the last ten years over this course by the rival crews was in 1868, when Oxford won in twenty minutes exactly.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 6.—Consols, 92¾ for both money and account. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 91; of 1865, old, 90½; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 86¾. Erie Railroad, 21¾; Illinois Central, 114½; Great Western, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 6—Noon.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 11¾@11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾@11¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

Red Western wheat, 7s. 11d.@8s.

LONDON, April 6.—Calcutta Linseed quiet and steady. Refined petroleum flat at 1s. 8¾d. Tallow quiet and steady. Linseed Oil, £32 10s.

LONDON, April 6—1·30 P. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for both money and account. American securities firm. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 91⅛; of 1865, old, 90⅜; of 1867, 89⅝. Erie Railroad, 21½; Illinois Central, 114¾; Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, April 6.—Lard firm at 67s.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Charges Against General Howard.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

In the House to-day Fernando Wood, of New York, preferred formal charges against General O. O. Howard, charging him with fraud and corruption while Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. He alleges that Howard took from the regular appropriations upwards of five hundred thousand dollars, which he appropriated to his own use and for the benefit of his family and friends, that he has used funds of the Government to build up his own private fortune, and, in short, that Howard is a common swindler. The matter created some sensation in the House. Ben Butler said if these charges proved false the House would have to deal with Wood; to which Wood replied that he acted on his personal responsibility, and after the House was through investigating Howard he would have them investigate Butler. The charges against Howard were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor for investigation, with power to send for persons and papers.

San Domingo.

Ben Butler has prepared a resolution for the annexation of San Domingo, which he proposes to offer in the House and put through under the previous question. Butler says there may be some job in San Domingo, but he wants the island, job or no job.

FROM NEW YORK.

The McFarland Trial.

Continued from the Second Edition.

Several more persons were examined. Humphrey B. Thompson had formed no opinion, and would form his opinion from the evidence. He asked the Court if the murder were proved would he be obliged to bring in a verdict of guilty? This question the Recorder said could not be answered at this point of the case. This question spoiled Mr. Thompson's chance of being a juror, and he was set aside.

Mr. Graham said in this connection that there would be a great deal more to settle before this trial was over, and that he would show a state of facts that would make every father's heart in the community burn up.

A recess was here taken for twenty minutes.

The Thomas Obsequies.

BUFFALO, April 6.—The Joint Committee of the City Councils of citizens, State, military, and United States officers left here at noon to-day on a special train to meet the remains of General Thomas at the Pennsylvania line, and escort them to this city, where they will be received with military honors and escorted as far as Rochester.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Second Edition.

Mr. Casserly said according to the estimates for the present fiscal year, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the excess over the previous year for the public buildings was nineteen millions of dollars.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour, the Chair announced the Georgia bill before the Senate.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, moved that the regular order be passed over in order to continue the Deficiency bill until disposed of.

A discussion ensued upon the more advisable method of procedure, when Mr. Morrill's motion was finally agreed to, and the Deficiency bill was resumed.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

He charged that General Howard had been guilty of malversation and dereliction of duty on the following points:—

First. That he has taken from the appropriations made for and the receipts of that bureau more than $500,000 in property, and without authority of law, for the Howard University Hospital and lands.

Second. That portions of the land alleged to have been sold for the benefit of the Howard University fund were disposed of improperly to members of his own family and officers of his staff.

Third. That bonds issued in aid of the First Congregationalist Church of the city of Washington were taken for a portion of this land, which have not yet been redeemed or paid, nor have they been returned in his official accounts, such as,

Fourth. That the university building and hospital were built of patent brick, furnished by the American Building-block Company, of which General Howard, Charles Howard, General E. Whittlesey, and C. W. Alvord, all attached to the bureau, were interested as stockholders.

Fifth. That the specifications for the construction of these buildings provided that the materials used in their erection should be taken from the brick made by this company, thus preventing competition and securing the use of that brick and no other for that purpose.

Sixth. That the brick so used were unfit, utterly worthless; part of the buildings have fallen down in consequence, and other parts have since been repaired and rebuilt at an expense of $3000.

Seventh. That by his consent, and with his knowledge, lumber belonging to the Government was used by this company and appropriated to its own benefit, being resold to its employes.

Eighth. That he pays rent to the Howard University from the funds of the bureau for the privilege of a headquarters.

Ninth. That he draws three salaries, viz., one as a Brigadier-General in the United States army, another as Commissioner of the Freedmen's bureau, and a third as head of the Howard University.

Tenth. That he paid from funds of the bureau over $40,000 for the construction of the First Presbyterian Church in this city, taking the church bonds in return, which he has either returned in his accounts as cash on hand or sent south for the purposes of the bureau.

Eleventh. He has advanced a large sum from the funds of the bureau to the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, taking their bonds in payment, which have been sent to Tennessee to help the freedmen's schools in that State.

Twelfth. That he caused or knowingly allowed lands in this city owned by an officer of the bureau to be transferred to a freedmen's school in North Carolina, the officer taking the money appropriated for that school, thus perpetrating a fraud both upon the Government and the freedmen.

Thirteenth. That he was interested in the purchase of a farm of about three hundred acres, near the Lunatic Asylum in this county, for which the public funds and other property of the Government were used. Buildings were erected thereon, built of lumber belonging to the Government, and then let or sold them to freedmen at exorbitant prices, and that he and his brother Charles Howard were personally interested in this transaction as a private pecuniary speculation.

Fourteenth. He has discharged the duties of the Commissioner of the bureau with extravagance, negligence, and in the interest of himself and family and immediate friends.

Fifteenth. That he is one of a ring known as the "freedmen's bureau ring," with connections and influences with the Freedmen's Savings Bank and the freedmen's schools of the South and the political machinery of a party in the Southern States, and whose practice has been to devote the official authority and power of the bureau to personal and political profit.

In conclusion Mr. Wood offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs to examine and report whether General O. O. Howard has managed the funds entrusted to him as commissioner with integrity, and whether money appropriated for and received by the bureau has not been diverted to other purposes than those directed by law, with authority to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Maynard raised the question of order whether unanimous consent to make a personal explanation extended to permission to offer resolutions.

The Speaker replied that it did not.

Mr. Maynard objected to the resolution being offered.

Mr. Wood said he had selected for the investigation a committee composed entirely of Republicans, and he doubted whether the gentleman from Tennesee would take the personal and political responsibility of keeping out the resolution.

Mr. Maynard said he would take the responsibility to do what he considered his duty.

Mr. Wood—I have made my statement and offered my resolution, and the majority of the House may take the responsibility and the consequences.

The Speaker—The resolution is not before the House.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., remarked that, after the statement made by the gentleman from New York, he thought the matter should be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor for investigation, and he moved a resolution for that purpose.

Mr. Peters hoped there would

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

From the London Spectator.

The letter of O'Donovan Rossa, published in the *Marseillaise*, and the partial refutation of it which has been officially communicated by the Home Secretary to the English newspapers, ought to bring home to all Englishmen, and especially to the Liberal party in England, the miserable and reckless folly of our present law. It is probably the defect of our national temperament—the defect which of all others most disqualifies us for hearty sympathy with our Irish fellow-subjects—that we are rather obtuse and stolid about matters of feeling, that we often fail to enter heartily into the most obvious distinctions between one class of actions and another, that we confound, for instance, hostility to the law due to one motive with hostility to the law due to quite other motives, and not only treat both as crimes—which is absolutely essential—but treat both as crimes of the same kind, and as compelling us to treat the criminals in the same manner. Now, no one who has done us the honor of reading our articles on the state of Ireland during the last few months will imagine that we are amongst those who can be supposed for a moment to sanction any disposition to trifle with the principle of authority. We called upon the Government to refuse the pardon of the Fenian convicts—demanded, as it was, in a spirit of violent and even insolent menace as an absolute right—long before the refusal actually came. We have not scrupled to advise that even stern measures for the repression of outrage, when none others seemed effectual, should accompany the great remedial measures which Parliament has taken in hand. We are entirely clear, then, of any charge of advising or approving administrative weakness in the Irish Government. But we feel none the less strongly, perhaps even the more strongly on that account, that there is absolutely fatal obtuseness in the policy of confounding, or appearing to Ireland to confound, the character of political crimes, such as those of which the Fenians have been guilty, with the ordinary moral crimes for which sentences of penal servitude are quite rightly inflicted. Nor do we say this with the least intention of weakening—on the contrary, with the hope of greatly strengthening—the promptitude and courage of the Executive in the repression of political outbreaks and the restraint of political offenders. If O'Donovan Rossa had been treated from the first as a political prisoner is to be treated by the new North German Code, we should not have scrupled to defend the Government had he even been shot dead in any attempt to resist the orders of his warders or to escape from his prison. If every political prisoner were at once made aware that from the moment of his conviction he was to be treated absolutely without moral indignity, but with all the restraints usually deemed necessary for prisoners of war or misdemeanants of the first class, and that any attempt to break through these restraints would be punished with military rigor, the Irish political convicts would not only be quite as safe as they now are, but there would have been nothing like the same inducements to the Government to find excuses of a somewhat slender character for remitting their punishment, or to evade the prosecution and conviction of new offenders. It is the reflected consciousness which, in some dim form, the Irish indignation at their treatment excites in English politicians' breasts, that there is a real injustice in this system of not simply restraining and punishing, but degrading rash and mischievous patriots, that so often holds our hands from taking adequate measures to assert the authority of the law. What, indeed, can be more inconsistent and absurd than the blindness of English liberals to the great and very just and sentimental grievance which this mode of dealing with political offenders inflicts on the Irish nation? Here we are all of us admitting openly that a certain amount of at least passive sympathy with Fenianism pervades the whole popular spirit of Ireland, and finding historical excuses—only too good—for that indisputable fact, and yet allowing it to be published day by day to the Irish nation that the punishment which we inflict on the more violent and active form of the very same feeling is the punishment not of a firm but generous enemy, but rather that of the moral contempt and reprobation which we affix to mean crimes and sordid motives. We assert that nothing could be better calculated to keep alive the flame of hatred in the Irish people than a policy which brands the rebellious spirit of Ireland just as it brands the conduct of the murderer, the swindler, and the thief. Can anything be better calculated to stimulate the popular confusion between agrarian assassinations and patriotic insurrections than the mere fact that we treat the treason of the Fenian and the murder of the assassin as if they belonged to the same order of crime? We confess that to us it seems a moral scandal of the worst kind that the political prisoners should not be treated with all the outward respect—though with all the needful rigor and severity—of open enemies. From all we can gather, we feel exceedingly little personal sympathy with O'Donovan Rossa, because we can hardly avoid the conviction that he has written the letter published in the *Marseillaise* without any of that regard to strict veracity which is essential to the honor of a gentleman. But who can imagine for a moment that the Irish people who put him forward as a symbol for their wishes and hopes in the Tipperary election, will accept the English Minister's version of the facts of the case in preference to his? Of course they will not, and of course every man with a touch of disgust for English rule in his breast, and a touch of admiration for the Quixotic courage of the Fenian insurrection—and how many of the true Irish people are there without such a touch of feeling?—will resent, as if it were a personal insult, this story of degradations such as they deem the fitting penalties only of dishonorable crime. "These English" they will say, "talk of justice to Ireland, but they have not got in their breasts the requisite moral conditions of justice to Ireland. They cannot enter into the most elementary feelings of Irishmen. They cannot treat us even as brave enemies. They dishonor us all in dishonoring the men who, whatever their rashness and their folly, have at least cared so much more for a patriotic dream than for personal safety and happiness, that they have risked life and lost liberty for that dream. Of necessary severity we should not complain. Those who foment insurrection know the cost, and must pay it. But of needless indignity we do complain. These men are nobler than many of us, for they acted on the impulses which we had either too much prudence or too little courage to act upon. And in casting insults on them you render us implacable. How can we be reconciled to a government which offers us justice with one hand and casts insult upon us with the other?"

We confess that the more we consider the matter the more we feel the absolute need of recognizing frankly this tremendous sentimental grievance, and of strengthening rather than weakening the law against insurrection, by treating political offenses found to have been committed without any dishonorable motive as the North German Diet is prepared to treat them—as a distinct class of offenses worthy, indeed, of severe repression and punishment, but wholly distinct from ordinary crimes, and therefore not entailing any social indignity. Mr. Disraeli's fanciful and almost absurd protest, on the first night of the session, against setting apart any prison in the United Kingdom as a political prison, is nothing to the point. We imprison already many misdemeanants without inflicting on them any marks of infamy. All the persons committed for trial but not yet tried are imprisoned under similar conditions. What possible need of a new class of prisons—if, indeed, it be so objectionable to confess to the need of it when we feel the need of it—if a new class of prisoners will do? What we do want is to classify in a class apart an unfortunately very old species of offenses, but to treat them in a new spirit; and in this to learn a lesson from the North German Diet. It is not too soon—it is only unfortunately very much too late—to confess that we stand with relation to Irish republicans too much in the same position in which Germany stands towards German republicans or Polish conspirators; and it would not be inopportune, it would be in the highest degree opportune, to make this confession, at the very time when we are trying hard to root out the causes of a state of feeling that must, by the very necessity of the case, long outlast the traditions and habits of injustice of which it was born. We may fairly say that Imperial necessities forbid even the consideration of separation between Great Britain and Ireland. But the more we insist on this, the more obviously we are bound to overcome that insular obtuseness of feeling which is the only excuse for treating political offenses with indignities that no sensitive race will willingly forgive or easily forget.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S LETTER.

From the N. Y. World.

The best free-trade document lately published is the letter of Commodore Vanderbilt to President Felton, denying his signature to the petition of Pennsylvania railroad men for an increase of the duty on steel rails.

A clearer head to discern his interest, or the interest of any corporation under his control, than that which the Commodore carries upon his shoulders is not now extant; and one of the sharpest points in his letter is that in which he shows, with perfect courtesy, that in their petition the Pennsylvania railroad men may have been faithful to any interest of theirs in Pennsylvania steel-works, but *pro tanto* went against the interest of all layers of steel rails and all riders over them, and all who send or use freight carried over them.

The argument of the Pennsylvanians is that home competition is the only defense from foreign extortion. The Commodore, with his wide and long experience of men and their ways, replies that he has not found extortion an exclusive characteristic of the British or Prussian steel-rail seller. He has met persons capable of extortion on this side the Atlantic; and what if it should turn out that domestic extortionists happened to own domestic steel-rail works? Competition, indeed, the Commodore believes in as the true defense against extortion, but, since extortion is to be guarded against wherever men have the power to extort, the widest competition is the best defense against anybody's extortion at home or abroad. Monopoly of steel-rail selling here might be got by higher duties; but that, if preventing foreign extortion, would guarantee Pennsylvania extortion. Free trade in steel rails would prevent foreign extortion because of home competitors, and home extortion because of foreign competitors.

This is the reasoning underlying Commodore Vanderbilt's letter, which is expressed with the terseness of a man who knows exactly where his interest lies and can't be humbugged by any plausible gammon of "protection;" and it carries the weight of the three railroad corporations which first used steel rails, and which have used one-fifth of all laid down and one-third of all imported.

It is exactly in the protectionist vein, now that the Bessemer steel process has become free to all the world and lowered the price everywhere of steel-rail making, to petition Congress to cheat 40,000,000 people out of that benefit by a duty for the benefit of forty steel-rail makers. We propose Commodore Vanderbilt for the next President of the Free Trade League.

USING THE ARMY TO STOP GOLD-MINING.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Among American gold-miners, from Frazer river to San Diego, there is a fixed belief that the portion of the continent richest in gold, and most accessible to the pick, the pan, and the arastra, is the Wind river mountains. They have been prospected; and some of the adventurous men who took their lives there with their outfits survived the peril, came out with their hair, and at innumerable camp-fires have told the tale which has kindled a fever of desire and of curiosity wherever in the United States the color of gold is seen. These mountains flank a portion of the hunting-grounds of the Sioux and Cheyennes. They contain no game on which the Indians subsist. They are merely the park walls of these red gentlemen's hunting-parks. Some white men in Wyoming, being poor but industrious, propose to get to the top of these walls and pick for gold. Brevet Major-General C. C. Augur says they shan't do it. He has written to Governor Campbell, of Wyoming Territory, that he has received orders "to inform the parties concerned that the Government will not permit its treaty obligations with the Indians to be violated, and to advise them to abandon their purpose, and in any event to see that this expedition does not go."

A treaty between the people of the United States and a tribe of Plain Indians which gives to the latter the right to exclude American citizens from the gold in the Rocky Mountains cannot, in the nature of things, have any sanction among a mining population. The reasonableness of a treaty with buffalo-eating Indians, fencing in for their exclusive occupation by meridians of longitude and parallels of latitude a portion of the buffalo range, would be understood by all men, and the treaty would be observed by most. But the "treaty obligations" which General Augur speaks of would seem to indicate a compact by our Government with a band of savages that the gold and silver in the Wind River mountains shall not be taken out for the commerce of the world. It is a compact that a considerable section of the United States shall remain unexplored and unknown to its Government and its people. It is a compact that the Wind River chain shall exist as an obstruction to American travel and commerce. For what is this compact made?

It is made to enable a tribe of Indians to keep a preserve of wild game unscared by white men. It is made to enable the males of a race which abhors agriculture, and would sooner starve than plough and hoe, to gorge on buffalo-hump and elk-rib; to sleep, to dance, to paint their faces; to flutter the scalps of white women and men taken on the emigrant trails; to brag of the horses they have stolen, and the enemies they have surprised in sleep, or slain in unequal battle; to overwork and beat their women; and again to gorge, and again to sleep.

The common law makes contracts void for repugnance. Bear in mind that the Sioux and Cheyennes are Plain Indians, as distinguished from Thickwood Indians. They never walk. They always ride. They never climb a mountain save to look off upon a plain for game or for a foe. In winter only they camp among the foot-hills for shelter from the winds. Their lives are passed on grass. They live on the flanks of the columns of buffaloes in their ranges from the Arkansas to the Saskatchewan. Granting for a moment that they have a right to live this life against the right of civilization to permanently occupy the soil, are the Wind River mountains essential to that mode of life? Eight hundred miners in Cheyenne say they are not essential, and they are going to march for those mountains with mining outfits and seven hundred and fifty rounds of ammunition per man. They do not mean to interfere with the Indians' hunting parks, but only to look for gold in the mountains, where the Indians do not go. It would not surprise us to see General Grant make the mistake of using soldiers to stop these people. If it were possible to teach him political truth, we would say to him that that mistake belongs to those which defeat political aspirations and kill candidates in nominating conventions. Let the Government keep the engagements of its treaties; let it protect the hunting grounds of the Indians; but let the gold and silver of the mountains be got out.

THE FUTURE.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The adoption of the fifteenth amendment has now been formally proclaimed. Texas, the last of the rebellious States, has completed organization upon a loyal basis, and gained admission. Actual disorder in Georgia, with the efforts of factionists to make the most of that disorder, keep that State still unrepresented, but we may now hope that Senators and Representatives will realize the folly of pretending to fear some denial of the rights secured to the colored people. With the adoption of the fifteenth amendment it becomes forever impossible to deny, and suicidal for any party to resist, their claim to the right of suffrage, and with the establishment of that right, and of the loyal governments in all the States, based upon impartial suffrage, the General Government has discharged its duty, and provided in the long run the best possible security for the protection of the colored citizens as such. From this time forward, whatever it may do to prevent disorder in any quarter must be done not for the negro but for the citizen, irrespective of color. Whatever measures may be needed to restore or preserve civil order ought to be not measures of reconstruction, for legitimate reconstruction is ended, but measures for the enforcement of the law. These great questions, therefore, negro suffrage and reconstruction, which have engrossed so much of public attention, are now settled, ended, and forever put beyond the range of intelligent discussion or legitimate political action. The Reconstruction Committee in Congress ought to be instantly disbanded. Its proper work is done. It has no more business to exist than the Anti-Slavery Society. If there are any legislators who have been thinking about reconstruction and the negro question so long and so intently that they are incapable of thinking of anything else, they ought to be called back from completed labors by a grateful people to the repose of private life. In this world the man who can do only yesterday's work is of no use to anybody.

What is the work of to-day? It is to wipe out the political disabilities imposed for the safety of the country during the period of reconstruction and enfranchisement. Until the negro had been empowered to protect himself by the ballot; until the Southern States had been restored with governments based upon impartial suffrage, these disqualifications were deemed necessary. It was held that certain of those who had participated in rebellion should have no voice in settling the terms of peace, or the questions raised by the war. That reasoning is now out of date. Those questions are forever settled. Disfranchisement is no longer a measure of safety; it is simply an irritant and a cause of trouble and danger. The perfect peace which all good citizens desire, and which only noxious demagogues seek to delay, may now be hastened by the removal of all disabilities from those who participated in the rebellion.

We trust that the President may speedily recommend such a measure, and that its supporters, the Republicans in Congress, will be prompt to propose and to pass it. Take a lesson, gentlemen, from the radicals of Missouri! They do not wait to give Democrats a chance to overpower them or divide them on this issue, but resolve to take the matter into their own hands, and to put through, as a radical measure, the repeal of the disqualifications which were imposed, justly when they were necessary, by radical votes. Let the Republican party, also, carry out to the letter the resolution in the Chicago platform, offered by Senator Schurz, and complete the glorious work of restoring the nation to peaceful self-government on the basis of equal rights for all.

DISTINCTION AND DIFFERENCE.

From the N. Y. Times.

Nothing is more natural than that the *World*, hotly committed as it is to one side, should deprecate anything like a judicial examination of the quarrel between Tammany and the "Young Democracy." If it could be shown that either party to the controversy was absolutely and entirely in the right, we could sympathize with the *World*'s condemnation of either dissidence or lukewarmness. This main issue, however, is so far from being settled, that intelligent observers who belong to neither of the contending factions must almost necessarily adopt a tentative attitude. We observed on Sunday, in substance, that the leaders of the "Young Democracy" were clever men, and that the leaders of Tammany were very hard to beat. The *World* objects to this conjuncture, and evidently thinks we were bound in uttering one compliment to suppress the other. We fail to see the propriety of this, not only because both statements seem to us to be true, but because the suppression of the tribute to either combatant would really be unfair to the other. None did more discredit to the military abilities of General Grant than the critics who discouraged those of General Lee. Besides this the *World* should have too much sagacity to forget that it is in a position very much like that of the bird which befouls its own nest. For years it has defended, applauded, and associated itself with the interests of those whom it now so vehemently assails. The gentlemen of the "Ring" were angels of light yesterday in the same eyes to which they are incarnate fiends to-day. Our contemporary should blame neither the public nor ourselves for taking with its present furious declarations the same salt with which we seasoned its former strikingly opposite ones. Matters of detail, as regards the new charter, or anything else, we may approve or oppose on their merits without reference to the particular wing of the Democracy that advocates them; but we are not yet prepared to recognize those nice distinctions in moral character or devotion to the public weal as between the "ring" and the "young Democracy," whereof the *World* is so late a discoverer and so fervent an enunciator. We cannot pretend to say what may be in store for us hereafter, but have a right to affirm that our present experience does not warrant the delicate discrimination that to our neighbor appears so public spirited and legitimate.

BROTHERLY LOVE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A goodly and pleasant city is that of Brotherly Love. An excellent place to live in, the absence of superfluous enterprise would make it the most comfortable of towns to die in. It is an elderly city, with the mustiness and rust and flavor of old-time independence, yet retaining all the verdure of its Quaker tradition of "a greene countrie towne." Travellers speak of its brick gentility and cobbled respectability; and its colleges, hospitals, and asylums are known beyond the State of Pennsylvania. People wonder that the public life of such a multitudinous, rectangular city should be, we will not say stupid, but dull. Why is it that Independence Hall is so far in the rear of Faneuil Hall? A city boasting the cracked bell which rang out "liberty to the land and to the inhabitants thereof," ought to be, in this day of the fifteenth amendment, the very headquarters of ideas.

Just here, however, is the difficulty. Philadelphia—and we say it with a subdued veneration—is not, not to put too fine a point on it, a city of ideas. Never was so extensive a collection of admirable homes, of charming middle-class intelligence, of neat aristocracy, of honest artisans, with so poor and dull a public life. Honest Mr. Pumblechook sits in her chair of state and presides at her dinners. No men so genial at a repast as her City Fathers. Her great men about town are particularly fond of terrapin. Her speakers are post-prandial: her journalists—well, her journalists are a noble band of brethren, who wonder in their hearts what it is that keeps this goodliest of cities from being the true Athens of America, the home of painters, sculptors, bookwriters, poets, and leaders of all kinds. Delicacy forbids that we should answer so abstruse a question. Can we forget, however, that Philadelphia was the home of Brockden Brown?—of such painters as Sully and Neagle?—of such lawyers as Binney and Sergeant? Does not Hamilton still point for it sunrise and sunset? Is not Carey its philosopher and Boker its bard? Is it not the city of the Union League? All the more shame for it, then, since it also boasts an Academy of Music, which is at discord with the ideas of the nineteenth century, and which teaches that the music of the Union still needs the clang of chains to give effect to its orchestra.

The Directors of the Philadelphia Academy of Music will spare us any further trouble of illustrating how the public life of that noble city is stupid. Will it be believed that in this year of grace the twelve gentlemen having charge of that favorite institution of the city of benevolence, independence, religion, the Union League, and Brotherly Love, refused to allow a Senator of the United States to lecture there because he is black? The very Capitol might be accorded him, but not this academy. The nation's Senators might hear him, but not the conscript stockholders of Philadelphia. Doors that have opened to the admirers of the nude ballet and the obscene opera bouffe have been shut against Senator Revels. Another academy of Philadelphia gave from its professors a United States Minister to Hayti; but this academy turns away a Senator from Mississippi. All that these Republican (not Democratic) directors care to say for themselves is that to do otherwise would be "inexpedient." Thus is the fifteenth amendment celebrated in the city of independence, among the men who urged to the war the heroes of Olustee and Wagner, and in the community which sent Ebenezer Bassett to Hayti. Will somebody have the goodness to pinch its Rip Van Winkles? Are we quite sure now that a negro can ride in a Philadelphia car? Who knows but that, one of these fine days, a wandering colored man may be suddenly arrested and sent South by some venerable Philadelphian who has forgotten all about the proclamation of freedom? Who can tell? The thin-minded people who gave their verdict against Senator Revels, and then sank back to inanity, really forgot the fifteenth amendment, or, if they knew it, they forgot themselves. In no large sense have they managed to exclude Mr. Revels, for their act has given him a broader stage and a greater audience; but they have shut out themselves effectually from the respect of men of common sense. Here are the names of them!

President—James C. Hand.
Treasurer and Secretary—James Farquhar.

Ferdinand J. Dreer,	Thomas Sparks.
John P. Steiner,	James L. Claghorn.
George S. Pepper,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
Frederick Graff,	William Camac, M. D.,
Fairman Rogers,	Henry M. Phillips.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company in the city of Philadelphia on SATURDAY, April 9, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and Board of Directors. 3 24 12t

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT sts., Philadelphia.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
New York.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26t

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, $4,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2t FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Blene, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Ainé & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p§

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Watches,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

GENUINE OROIDE
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
$12, $15, $20, $25.

We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
CHAINS AND JEWELRY.
Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.
JAMES CERARD & CO.,
No. 85 NASSAU STREET (UP STAIRS),
2 28 mwf§ NEW YORK.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
2 25] Second floor, and late of No. 32 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.
TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
REMOVAL.
FARREL, HERRING & CO
HAVE REMOVED FROM
No. 629 CHESNUT Street
TO
No. 807 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes
(WITH DRY FILLING.)
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & CO., New Orleans. 2 9tf

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstusdm

SHIPPING.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO SHIPPERS.

The PIONEER, advertised to sail for SAVANNAH on TUESDAY, 5th inst., will sail for WILMINGTON, N. C., on WEDNESDAY, 6th inst., at 6 A. M.
The new steamer ACHILLES, insuring at lowest rates, is now receiving freight for SAVANNAH at QUEEN STREET WHARF, to sail on THURSDAY, 7th inst., at 8 A. M. Shippers who hold bills of lading for SAVANNAH by PIONEER can have them changed by sending to QUEEN STREET WHARF.
Insurance should be transferred from the Pioneer to the Achilles.
WM. L. JAMES,
4 4 3t GENERAL AGENT.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of London, Saturday, April 16, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 19, 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, April 23, 12 Noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 6 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N., WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIQ COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING A BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, ev Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin $140 | Second Cabin $85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin $145 | Second Cabin $85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways, crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to
E. L. LEAF,
12 7§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

FOR CHARLESTON,
SOUTH CAROLINA,
THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Steamship
PROMETHEUS,
will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,
On THURSDAY, March 31, at 4 P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 8§ Dock Street Wharf.

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 5th inst., leaving Daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal,
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
3 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown, D. C.
ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

AGRICULTURAL.

BUIST'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS.—The Seeds we offer are exclusively those of our own growth, and will be found far superior to those generally sold by dealers. Market gardeners and private families, to whom reliable seeds are of the utmost importance, should obtain their supplies from
BUIST'S SEED WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street, above Ninth. Call or send for Buist's Garden Manual and Price List for 1870, which contains 120 pages of useful information to country residents. 3 17 1m

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN TOOLS.—Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Churns, Garden and Field Rollers, Lawn Mowers, Railroad and Garden Wheelbarrows; Hay, Straw, and Fodder Cutters, all at reduced prices. Call and examine our stock
ROBERT BUIST, Jr.,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street.

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWER.—This is the most improved hand machine made, and is just the article needed by all who have grass to cut. It can be operated by a lady without fatigue. Price $28, and every Mower warranted. Sold by
ROBERT BUIST, Jr.,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 SOUTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 1 25
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. WILLIAM CATTELL.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The residence of Wm. Brooks, on Seventeenth street above Alleghany avenue, was entered by thieves on Monday evening and robbed of about $60 worth of silver ware.

—The following named gentlemen have been elected officers of the Junction Railroad for the ensuing year:—Isaac Hinckley, President; John Tucker, Treasurer, and Joseph Lesley, Secretary; Directors, Isaac Hinckley, Asa Whitney, John Edgar Thomson, John Tucker and Franklin B. Gowen.

—The following cases were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday:—

William Sweeny, aged 33 years, living at Broad and Cherry streets; back injured from falling off his cart at Eleventh and Race streets.

John Parker, aged 21 years, residing at Newton, Delaware county; lower extremities badly injured from an attack by an infuriated bull.

Simon Purcell, aged thirty-four years, residing at Conshohocken; badly bruised about the back from the fall of a rock.

John Lentz, aged sixteen years, residing in Tasker street; thumb cut off by a bar of iron falling on it at Morris & Tasker's foundry.

The man who was knocked down by Glacco Mavoretto, at Sixth and South streets, and taken to the hospital, was so inebriated that his name could not be ascertained. He received injuries about the head.

—A special meeting of the Devotional Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening at their rooms in Chesnut street, above Twelfth, for the purpose of adopting plans for the summer work of the association. After some discussion it was decided that the committee would recommend the holding of out-door or open-air meetings and the establishment of Bible teachers' cottage prayer meetings, Sunday Schools, and visitation among the poor and neglected of the city. One of the designs in inaugurating these movements is to get church members now uninterested in the different instrumentalities for good aroused to a sense of their duty as members of the Church of Christ. The meeting was well attended.

—The Committee of Councils on Fire and Trusts held a special meeting last evening to consider plans for the reorganization of the Fire Department.

The plan for the redistricting of the city, allowing the various companies to attend the fires in the districts in which they are located and portions of adjoining districts, adopted recently by a convention of firemen, was, after some discussion, rejected by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Burnell, Marcus, Nickels, and Stiles—4.

Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Fareira, Plumly, Sherman, and Hanna, chairman—5.

It was then determined to report to Councils the box system, by the following vote:—

Yeas—Burnell, Fareira, Plumly, Shermer, Stiles, and Hanna, chairman—6.

Nays—Armstrong, Marcus, Nickels—3.

Under this system a certain number of companies nearest to the box from which the alarm may be given may attend the fire. If these should be insufficient to extinguish the fire, aid may be procured by summoning a certain number of those next nearest to the fire, and so on. The average number of companies that under this plan would be necessarily called upon is about fifteen, about one-half of which will be steamers.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 112@112⅛.

—Judge Bradley leaves for New Orleans on the 1st proximo.

—At last a New York city charter bill has passed the State Legislature.

—The Taylor vs. Reading election case is to be considered in the House to-day.

—It seems pretty certain that the House will not reach the Funding bill for a month.

—The proposition to admit New Mexico as a State will be considered by the Committee on Territories to-morrow.

—Municipal elections were held in Colorado yesterday, and resulted in the success of nearly all the Republican candidates.

—Colonel Johnson, Chief of the Sioux Indians, has offered 800 of his braves to the New Dominion Government to put down the insurrection.

—In the New Dominion Parliament on Monday the Government said they had no information of the shooting of Scott in the Red River territory.

—President Grant, his Cabinet, and the Congressional committees will leave Washington to-morrow morning to attend the obsequies of General Thomas at Troy.

—The Connecticut election has resulted in the choice of English for Governor by a small majority. In both branches of the Legislature the Republicans have a majority.

—The memorial services in honor of the late General Thomas, held in the Hall of the House of Representatives last evening, were a fitting tribute to the deceased hero.

—To-day the question of allowing foreign-built ships to take out American registers will be discussed by the Senate and House Commerce Committees in joint session.

Foreign Affairs.

—The ministerial crisis in Spain is ended.

—Queen Victoria has given her assent to the Irish Peace bill.

—A special envoy is being despatched by Prussia to China and Japan.

—Cambridge's chances of a victory in the University boat race look brighter.

—Charles Dickens presided at the annual news-venders' dinner in London last evening.

—Leave to introduce a bill for the payment of members was refused in the House of Commons yesterday.

—On Monday the new conscription law went into operation in Spain. Disturbances are reported in some places.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS.

The Meeting Last Evening in the House of Representatives—Speeches on the Occasion.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The memorial services in honor of the late Major-General Thomas were held in the hall of the House of Representatives to-night. The galleries were densely crowded, and in the place allowed the diplomatic corps were several foreign ministers, attaches of legations, and ladies of their respective families. The gallery opposite the Speaker's chair was occupied by the Marine Band. The places on the floor were filled principally by Representatives and Senators, together with judges of the District of Columbia Courts, and officers of the army, including General Sherman.

On one side of the main aisle, fronting the area in front of the Speaker's chair, were President Grant, Secretaries Fish, Robeson, and Belknap, Attorney-General Hoar, and Postmaster-General Creswell (Secretary Boutwell is absent from the city). On the other side of the area were Chief Justice Chase and all the other justices of the United States Supreme Court.

The hall was decorated over the doorways with national flags draped with crape, and there was a similar arrangement in the front of the gallery immediately in the rear of the Speaker's chair, with the addition of a large photograph of General Thomas.

General Cox, Secretary of the Interior, presided, assisted by Vice President Colfax on his right, and Speaker Blaine on his left.

After a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Newman the Marine Band played a dirge.

Remarks were made by General Cox, who said they had met to-night to mourn the death of one whom the nation pronounced to be one of its greatest men. By friend and foe he was regarded as a model man, both as a soldier and citizen. His own claim to be here to-night was that he served with General Thomas in several campaigns and was honored with his friendship. He passed a high eulogium upon the character of the deceased for bravery, modesty, and stern integrity.

General McCook, Governor of Colorado, said that the presence here to-night of not only the comrades who had served with General Thomas, but the representatives of the people of the United States who conferred upon him his rank and honors, attest the grief which possessed all hearts, and after paying a tribute to the virtues of the deceased general, General McCook read a series of resolutions, concluding as follows:—

Resolved, That in the simple but massive greatness, the exact justice, the entire devotion to the interests of his country which characterized General Thomas, we recognize his likeness to him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Resolved, That his name and memory can never perish from the hearts of his soldiers or his countrymen, and the last sad tribute we can pay to him is to thus record our love, our admiration, and our reverence.

General Sherman said that his mind turned back thirty years ago when life was fresh and new, and in this connection he spoke of their intimacy while in Florida, and then briefly traced the military career of his deceased comrade, concluding with the remark that his death might be traced to long exposure and the shocks that ever attend the tumults of war, and to the providence of that God who rules all things for the best.

Chief Justice Chase next said that he and his associates of the Supreme Court came to join the honored President and Cabinet, and Senators and Representatives, and all of their fellow-citizens, in homage to the memory of the great soldier whom the nation mourns. He also spoke of him as a private citizen, possessed of singular intelligence and accuracy of information.

If he were called upon to name his most distinguishing feature, he would say it was self-abnegation. Perhaps it would be more correct to say absolute unconsciousness of self. His patriotism was profound and sincere; but it was not the patriotism which lives upon the lips. He was without fear and without reproach.

The Arion Society then sang a dirge.

Carl Schurz was introduced as a general of the volunteer army, but now a Senator from Missouri. He said, in speaking of General Thomas, his eulogy was written in millions of hearts before he died. The oath he had taken to defend the republic and maintain the laws was more potent in his patriotic heart than the voice of his mother State. From obscurity he rose to fame, but fame did not affect the glorious simplicity of his character.

General Garfield said it was his privilege to know General Thomas as his friend; for two years he saw him every day in some of the most stirring scenes of his life. He called attention to the great gift of character and fame he left to his country. First and foremost was the patriotism of the deceased. Born in Virginia, loving his native State, as we all love our own, his heart full of its traditions, and where all he loved was centred; yet, when the day of trial came, he never needed to make a choice; he was on the right side; he was no doubting Thomas. The country needed not to show its wounds before he believed, but when the first threat was made against his country's liberties, he took sides with the republic against all enemies.

General Cox said that putting the resolutions to a vote was merely a matter of form, but it might, nevertheless, be satisfactory to take the question, and he thereupon stated it, and the resolutions were adopted. It was also resolved that a copy should be sent to the widow of General Thomas, and the assembly separated.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5:36 | MOON RISES..... 11:49
SUN SETS..... 6:30 | HIGH WATER..... 5:17

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, D. C. McCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Westphalia	Havre	New York	Mar. 12
Atalanta	London	New York	Mar. 18
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York v B.	Mar. 23
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 23
Hermann	Bremen	New York	Mar. 24
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Mar. 25
Celia	London	New York	Mar. 26
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Mar. 26

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	April 6
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	April 6
Java	New York	Liverpool	April 6
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	April 7
Hansa	New York	Bremen	April 7
Donau	New York	Bremen	April 9
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	April 9
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	April 13
Atalanta	New York	London	April 16
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	April 16
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	April 16
Europa	New York	Glasgow	April 16
Main	New York	Bremen	April 16
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	April 19
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	April 20
C. of Washton	New York	Liverpool	April 23

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	April 6
Achilles	Philadelphia	Savannah	April 7
Columbia	New York	Havana	April 7
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	April 9

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Wilmington, N.C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Reading RR. No. 77, Corson, Washington, D.C., D. Cooper.

Schr Potomac, Eldridge, Georgetown, D. C., D. Cooper.

Schr Wm. N. Gesner, Egbert, Hartford and Middletown, Conn., D. Cooper.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Zodiac, Hines, 70 hours from Charleston, with mdse. to Souder & Adams. Experienced heavy NE. gales.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Thos. J. Tull, Cooper, 10 days from Portsmouth, Va., shingles to W. A. Levering.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 5.—Six barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Fannie, with wheat, for New Brunswick.

Ellen, with brimstone, for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 5.—The following barges left last night, eastward:—

Harvest Moon, National, J. M. Sisson, Gen. Keim, Hyderlie, and Ratelle, all with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, April 6.—Barge G. B. Gage, with coal, left last night for Edgemont Iron Works, Delaware. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Westmoreland, Letournau, for Philadelphia, entered out at Newcastle 21st ult.

Ship Ladoga, Willey, hence, at Queenstown 22d ultimo.

Ship Tyro, Baker, for Philadelphia, entered out at Newcastle 21st ult.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence, at New Orleans 31st ult.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, at Norfolk 2d inst. from Richmond, and sailed for Philadelphia.

Steamship Empire, hence, at Norfolk 2d inst., and sailed for Richmond.

Steamer Clara Bateman, Preble, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 1st inst.

Bark B. F. Lowell, Leavitt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Amsterdam 18th ult.

Bark J. B. Duffus, Blauvelt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 22d ult.

Bark Indefatigable, Falck, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 23d ult.

Bark Providence, Coalfleet, at Newcastle 21st ult., from Hamburg, and entered out for Philadelphia.

Brig Messina, Leary, sailed from St. Thomas 16th ult. for Arroyo, P. R., to load for a northern port.

Brig Gazelle, Cole, sailed from Messina 13th ult. for New York.

Schr W. S. Doughten, Tatem, cleared at Boston 2d inst. for New York.

Schr Hannah Little, Crawford, sailed from Savannah 1st inst. for Darien, to load for New York.

Schr Caroline Kienzle, Studams, hence, at Salem 1st inst.

Schr E. B. Everman, Corson, from Bucksport for Philadelphia, at Salem 3d inst.

Schr Mary D. Ireland, Ireland, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 2d inst. for New York.

Schr J. H. Marvel, Quillen, hence, at Norfolk 3d instant.

Schr E. B. Wheaton, Atkins, at Savannah 4th inst. from New York.

Schr Ben Halliday, Falkinberg, for Philadelphia, cleared at Pensacola 28th ult.

Schr J. D. Ingraham, Dickinson, from Hartford for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 4th inst.

Schrs Sarah, Sarah J. Vaughn, J. Williamson, Jr., A. M. Aldridge, Rachel Seaman, Kenduskeag, T. Benedict, Mary Weaver, and others, were at Holmes' Hole A. M. 4th inst.

Schr Lucia B. Ives, Miller, hence for Boston, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 1st inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that during the present month the Nun and Can buoys in Boston harbor, Buzzard's bay, and Vineyard sound will be replaced, and the Spar Buoys now occupying their stations removed.

FOR SALE.

BROWN STONE DWELLING AND COACH HOUSE, No. 1507 SPRUCE STREET, FOR SALE CHEAP.

Inquire of DREXEL & CO., No. 34 S. THIRD Street.
3 23 wfm

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE Orphans' Court, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, BY M. THOMAS SONS, ON TUESDAY, April 12, 1870,

The three-story brick DWELLING HOUSE, No. 534 Spruce street; rooms large and airy. Lot 23 feet 3 inches front by 140 feet deep to a street. Large yard and stable on the rear. To be sold subject to a mortgage of $7000. May be seen any time prior to the day of sale. 4 2 swst*

WEST PHILADELPHIA—FOR SALE or to Rent, No. 4116 SPRUCE Street, very handsome brown stone front Residence, Mansard roof, side yard, all modern conveniences, in perfect order. Immediate possession.

No. 4119 PINE Street—Double Mansion, built of dressed grey stone, side yard, every convenience, in perfect order Possession May 1.

C. J. FELL & BRO., No. 120 S. FRONT Street.
4 2 smwlm

CHESTNUT HILL. — FOR SALE, A country-seat of 6 acres (near the depot, with fine view); stone mansion, with heater, range, gas, and water; gardener's house and stable; green-house and grapery (in bearing); ice-house (filled); fruit, flower, and vegetable gardens well stocked.

Apply from 9 to 12. J. E. MITCHELL,
3 31 thstu5t* No. 310 YORK Avenue.

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.—BUILDING sites for sale, five minutes' walk from Welwood Station.

THIRTY MINUTES FROM FRONT AND MARKET STREETS,

Philadelphia. Address J. W. TORREY,
3 10 1m No. 127 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, No. 1206 Spring Garden street. Immediate possession. Apply to WILLIAM ROSSELL ALLEN,
4 4 3t* No. 334 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO RENT—In Holmesburg, Twenty-third ward, about eight miles from the city—Three COTTAGE HOUSES, with Brown-stone Fronts, French Roof, Parlor, Dining-room, and two Kitchens on first floor, large Yard, all the modern improvements; accessible several times a day by Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad.

Apply to CHARLES H. MASSON,
4 2 3t* No. 329 N. SIXTH Street.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

MARKET STREET STORE TO RENT.—A lot on the North side of Market street, west of Ninth, 23 feet front by 200 feet deep to a street, will be improved with a first-class store, to suit a tenant, if applied for soon. A note addressed to C. D. at this office will receive attention. 3 30 6t*

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to L. O. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15 tf

TO RENT FOR SIX MONTHS—FURnished house on Walnut street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets. Apply to S. L., No. 210 CHESNUT Street. 1t*

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

FRED. SYLVESTER.

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

No. 208 South FOURTH Street,

3 8 5rp PHILADELPHIA.

LOST.

LOST, CERTIFICATE No. 128, FOR ONE Share of Stock in the Point Breeze Park Association of Philadelphia, in the name of DANIEL GREENE. As application will be made four weeks from the date hereof for a renewed certificate, notice is hereby given.

S. KILPATRICK, Secretary.
No. 144 S. FOURTH St.
March 22, 1870. 3 23 w5t

COPARTNERSHIPS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED, successors of the old and well-known house of MICHAEL WEAVER (established in 1817), have this day associated themselves under the firm style of WEAVER & CO., for the transaction of trade in Hemp, Rope, Twine, and Ship Chandlery, at No. 29 NORTH WATER Street and No. 28 NORTH WHARVES.

MICHAEL WEAVER, GEORGE H. S. UHLER.
Philadelphia, April 1, 1870. 4 1 6t

J. PERCY WARR AND ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, Jr., have been admitted to an interest in our firm from this date.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
April 1, 1870. 4 1 6t*

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc. EDGAR L. THOMSON,

Successor to SHARPE & THOMSON,
1 27 fm 6m No. 309 N. SECOND Street.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET,
ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,

On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.

No. 209 S. NINTH Street,
9 6 Philadelphia.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	215,250 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 60 shares stock	7,500 00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900 00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, Cost, $1,215,622 27.	$1,255,270 00
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700 75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097 25
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740 20
Cash in Bank $168,318 88	
Cash in Drawer 972 26	169,291 14
	$1,892,100 04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386 84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1855. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23 5

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) $300,000 00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365 1

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, $8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
3 4 5 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York. No. 15 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia. No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freigh to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

INSURANCE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731 67

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731 67
INCOME FOR 1869,	$810,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1869,	$144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE, NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732 25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. B. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
	JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER, Secretary.
3 5

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(93 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	689
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the

ASBURY

HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,

INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.

Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware. Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 1 6

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2600 SOUTH Street. 1870

11 5

PENSACOLA LUMBER COMPANY, Manufacturers of Florida Yellow Pine Lumber, Flooring, Step Plank, Shipping Timber, Dimension Stuff of any length. Cargoes sawed with care by both gang and circular mills, and delivered to vessels in Pensacola Bay, or at any shipping port, at short notice.

Particular attention given to bills for shipment to Rio de Janeiro, River Plate, Valparaiso, Callao, Cuba, and Canary and Windward Islands.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LUMBER SOLD ON COMMISSION.

W. A. PARKE, Agent, New York, Post Office Box 2044.
Office, No. 72 BEAVER Street. 3 28 6w

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash.

T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 6 No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

REMOVAL.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMP AGENCY

HAS REMOVED FROM

No. 57 South THIRD Street

TO

No. 56 South THIRD Street.

3 21 JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8. Last week of the wonderful BIOPLASTIC TROUPE. Last week of the great LAURI FAMILY, First time in America of the PRISMATIC FOUNTAIN. First time of the new Pantomime, THE FIRE FIEND. Sixteen new acts, unprecedented for elegance. On MONDAY NEXT, Mrs. J. A. OATES' Burlesque and Opera Combination will make their first appearance. 4 4tf

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 6, THIRD AND LAST WEEK OF MR. F. S. CHANFRAU, THE HIDDEN HAND.

Wool.....MR. F. S. CHANFRAU
To conclude with THE WIDOW'S VICTIM
Jeremiah Clip.....MR. F. S. CHANFRAU
Thursday—KIT; OR, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.
Friday—Farewell Benefit of Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, when will be presented, by particular desire, A GLANCE AT NEW YORK.
Mose.....MR. F. S. CHANFRAU
Saturday—CHANFRAU MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8. FROU-FROU AT THE ARCH. MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING, Mr. Augustin Daly's successful comedy from the French, entitled FROU-FROU, With every Scene, Costume, and Appointment New. MRS. JOHN DREW as GILBERTE. Aided by the full Company. Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, WALNUT Street, above Eighth, EVERY EVENING, world-renowned Gymnasts, the CARLO BROTHERS, FRANK WOOD, DICK CLARKE, MASTER WARREN, ROBERT BUTLER; STAR PANTOMIME TROUPE.—The best Pantomimists in the world, in "Dodging for a Wife," "La Reverie Diabolique," and "Robert Macaire." Mad'lle De Ross and Mad'lle La Rosa in two new Ballets.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique) CONTINUED BRILLIANT SUCCESS. THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S GIGANTIC MINSTRELS OFFER A GREAT S

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age* and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The carrier who was in charge of our West Philadelphia route having died recently, and his book being mislaid, some of our subscribers in this section of the city may be missed by the new carrier. Those who do not receive their papers promptly will please send word to the office, and the neglect will be remedied at once.

THE RED RIVER REBELLION.

WHILE the Canadas are deeply discontented with their present form of government and with their colonial dependence upon Great Britain, they are extremely anxious to fasten an equally odious yoke of their own construction upon the people of the Red River district. They can illy brook the insult offered to the New Dominion, in the heyday of its youth, by an open defiance of its authority, and various means to restore British sway are now under consideration. A cable telegram announces that the Under Secretary for the Colonial Department announced yesterday in the House of Commons that a demand had been received from the Canadian Government for regular troops for the Red River expedition. The expenses of the little army would well-nigh bankrupt the impoverished treasury of the New Dominion, and if regular troops are to be employed against the Red River rebels, British taxpayers must foot the bill. They, in turn, have so often learned by bitter experience how little benefit they realize from the enormous outlays incurred in distant wars, that they grow more and more strongly inclined with each new year to lop off their unproductive colonies altogether rather than to fight their battles. The arguments in favor of this policy would probably possess at least sufficient weight to prevent the proposed appropriation for troops for the Red River expedition, if a portion of the ambitious statesmen of Great Britain did not still warmly cherish the dream of building up a rival and antagonistic power on our Northern frontier. They are especially anxious to maintain all their North American possessions until the practical workings of the new railways across the continent are fully understood; and if they see that our gigantic internal improvements endanger in the slightest degree the commercial dominance of Great Britain, they will never rest content until a competing railway is constructed through the British American possessions. It is therefore probable that the British Parliament will grant aid, in some form, to suppress the rebellion. Meanwhile, it is said that the Canadians, while awaiting the decision of Parliament in regard to the regular troops, have under consideration the offer of Colonel Johnson, a Sioux chief, who proposes to place eight hundred Sioux Indians at their service in a campaign against the Red River rebels; and if the British Government has not made a great advance in humanity since the days of the Revolution and the war of 1812, it may countenance this infamous proposition. When pressed by inordinate ambition on the one hand and a lack of disposable civilized soldiers or of money on the other, it is a characteristic feature of the British policy to call in the aid of merciless savages, and to send them forth on such errands as the massacre of Wyoming. Many of the Sioux, and especially those who are in the habit of passing and repassing the boundary line between the Red River settlements and the United States, are inveterate enemies of the American people. They butchered in Minnesota, a few years ago, hundreds of white settlers; they have slaughtered, in detail, many of our citizens since; and their rude ideas of policy prompt them with an eager desire to crush out the existing disposition of the Red River insurgents to annex their territory to the United States; so that these bloody and relentless murderers are the natural allies of the courtly British noblemen, and the proposed co-operative movement would strictly accord with the antecedents of the high contracting parties.

SENATORIAL BUNCOMBE.

A LARGE part of the time of the United States Senate yesterday was taken up with a very silly and totally unnecessary discussion with regard to the claims of different States to the honor of having raised the first troops in response to the war proclamation of President Lincoln in April, 1861. The discussion arose out of a resolution offered by Senator Cameron, directing the Military Committee to suggest some appropriate testimonial in honor of the volunteers of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts who, on the 18th of April, 1861, marched through the city of Baltimore to defend the capital of the country, they being the first troops who responded to the war proclamation of the President of the United States. Senator Cameron certainly had no idea that such a resolution as this would ever pass the Senate, and he must have known that it would excite just the kind of discussion that actually took place. Senators from a dozen States were on their feet in a moment, eager to dispute the claims of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and to advocate those of their own section, and, after a good deal of buncombe and brag on all sides, the resolution was finally referred to the Military Committee, who will probably drop it into their waste-paper basket, so that it will be heard of no more. It is a matter of historical fact that the Pennsylvania and Massachusetts volunteers did arrive first at the capital, but it is also true that in other States there was an equal promptness in rallying at the call of President Lincoln, and it is a matter of comparatively little importance which State was the first to send men to Washington. The passage by the Senate of any such resolutions as that of Senator Cameron would do very little good, and it would make a great deal of ill-feeling; and although it may serve its end in making some political capital for Mr. Cameron, it is to be condemned as a piece of buncombe that was unworthy of a Senator of the United States.

We allude to this matter particularly for the purpose of showing how eager Congressmen are to honor with their lips the soldiers who defended the Government, and how exceedingly slow they are to do them simple justice in matters that really concern their welfare. The Senate has now under consideration a bill that has received the approval of the House of Representatives, which proposes to do a grievous wrong to the regular officers of the United States army. It proposes to legislate a number of them out of the service, to put a stop to promotion, to reduce the pay of some of the higher grades and to abolish some of those grades—the attainment of which are the objects of legitimate ambition in the army—altogether. The plea for this action is economy, and it is perfectly characteristic of the men who profess to represent the American people in Congress that they should commence to retrench and cut down expenses by reducing the rank, pay, and perquisites of a class of public servants who are distinguished by their fidelity, ability, and integrity. With a civil service that is a disgrace to the country, and that is notorious for its incapacity and corruption, with a host of hangers-on and retainers at the Capitol who do no duty whatever worthy of the name, and with expensive perquisites of its own, such as the franking privilege and all the items that are included under the head of "stationery," this assault upon the officers of the army is not creditable to Congress. The general feeling of the country is that retrenchment ought to begin in the Capitol, and Congressmen who will consent to have their own salaries cut down, who will abandon the perquisites that draw so many thousands of dollars annually from the Treasury, and who will agree to give us a respectable civil service, and to abandon the present disgraceful system of political barter and sale of the public offices, can then with some grace call upon the officers of the army to do their share in reducing expenses. The people of the country and the soldiers who fought to preserve the Union are not all fools, and they can easily understand the difference between such a resolution as that offered by Senator Cameron yesterday and the bill now under discussion in the Senate to which we have alluded.

THE PAYMENT OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

IN the British House of Commons yesterday a member asked permission to bring in a bill providing for the payment of members of Parliament. Permission was refused by a majority of 187, which settles the fate of this new measure of reform for the present; but there can scarcely be a doubt that it will be revived and carried at no distant day. Such a measure is absolutely necessary, if Parliament is to be like the Congress of the United States, the real representative of the people, and not of a privileged class. In the debate that took place, Mr. Gladstone said that he regretted the inability of poor men to serve in the House of Commons, and he ardently wished to see the representatives of the people present. His reasons for opposing the measure were that it was generally thought that constituencies, as better judges, should do the paying when necessary, as in former times, and that gratuitous services were the rule in England. Mr. Gladstone's objections seemed to be merely founded upon the fact that the non-payment of members was the custom, and that he did not care to see that custom abolished, but so long as he does oppose such a measure as the one under discussion, his professed wish to see the representatives of the people in the House of Commons will scarcely be considered as very deep rooted or sincere. The payment of members by their constituencies will not be found to work now-a-days, and if it were to be tried it would open the door for an unlimited amount of corruption; and the only safe and rational plan is that adopted by the United States. Until the members of Parliament are paid, poor men are practically excluded, and the entire control of the Government remains in the hands of the wealthy classes that have always wielded it. As a measure of reform this is scarcely less important than the extension of the franchise, and in spite of the opposition manifested at present, it will certainly follow ere many years as a natural sequence to those other reforms by which the bounds of liberty are being extended in England, and the system of government being more than ever brought into conformity with that of the United States, with the real power of the State in the hands of the people to whom it rightfully belongs.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

SOMETIMES it rains in Connecticut on election day, and when it does the Democracy is almost sure to carry things with a high hand. It rained on Monday last, and that is the secret of the Democratic success. While the Republicans have carried both branches of the Legislature—the Senate by one majority, against five last year, and the House of Representatives by from six to ten majority, against thirty-one last year—the Democratic candidate for Governor has beaten his Republican competitor by about 800 votes. Last year the majority was on the other side, and numbered 411. If the promulgation of the fifteenth amendment had been made in time for the registration of the colored vote, the result would have been different, for nearly every one of the 1500 colored voters of the State would have sought the polls despite the rain, for the mere novelty of the thing. Of late years a Democratic victory has been by no means uncommon in Connecticut. In 1867, the Democracy carried the State by 987 majority, and at the spring election of 1868, their majority was 1765. At the Presidential election, held later in the year, the Republican majority was 3045, showing that an important issue is all that is needed to draw out a full vote and give a handsome Republican majority. The Democratic victory of Monday last, such as it was, resulted merely from the apathy of the Republican voters, who were more afraid of the rain than the unterrified.

The Hon. James E. English, the newly-elected Governor, is a native of the State, and was born at New Haven in March, 1812. Early in life he entered upon mercantile pursuits, and continued to do business as a merchant until 1835, since which he has been extensively engaged in several branches of manufacture. In 1835 he entered upon political life and was elected a member of the lower house of the State Legislature, and in the following year a member of the State Senate, to which body he declined a re-election. In 1860, he was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, but was defeated by a small majority. In 1861 he was elected a Representative in Congress from the Second district, being re-elected in 1863. While a member of Congress, Governor English was a consistent Democrat in most things, but not in all. He indulged in no factious opposition to the war for the Union, being one of the sixteen Democrats who, in February, 1865, voted for the thirteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, by which slavery was forever abolished in the United States. In 1866, Mr. English went before the people of his State for the first time as the Democratic candidate for Governor. He was defeated by General Hawley by only 541 votes, encouraged by which, and supported by his honorable record at Washington, he again became a candidate in 1867, and was successful over General Hawley by 987 votes. In 1868, he was re-elected Governor by 1765 majority over Marshall Jewell, but in 1869 was again defeated, by only 411 votes, by Jewell. He now enters upon his third term, and, aside from his political affiliations, will make about as good a Governor as Connecticut could well desire.

Marshall Jewell, the defeated Republican candidate for Governor, was born in Winchester, N. H., October 24, 1825. In early life he served an apprenticeship as a tanner with his father, removing in 1847 to Hartford, Conn., where he worked for some time in his father's currier shop. He then learned the telegraphing business, which he followed for some time in New York, Ohio, Tennessee, and Mississippi, being at one time general superintendent of the telegraphic lines between New Orleans and Nashville. In 1850, having returned to Hartford, he entered into partnership with his father, the manufacture of belting being added to the business of the firm, which has become one of the most extensive and prosperous of the kind in the country. In 1859, and several succeeding years, he travelled extensively in Europe on business and pleasure, and in 1868 entered political life, being defeated as the Republican candidate for Governor by Mr. English, as above stated. In 1869 he was more successful, but fortune has again changed and foul weather counted him in the minority. Previous to the formation of the Republican party he was a member of the Whig organization.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ CONTINUED.

The unfavorable weather having deprived many of the pleasure and convenience of looking through our

SPRING STOCK

on the day appointed for our RECEPTION, the exhibition will be continued throughout the present week.

We invite our customers and the public to inspect our

NEW

IMPORTATIONS AND MANUFACTURES

OF

SPRING CLOTHING.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

☞ ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,

NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE,

GREAT LIFE-SIZE PAINTING,

BY THE POET-ARTIST,

T. BUCHANAN READ,

SIXTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.

READING OF THE POEM TWICE A DAY.

M. JOSEPHINE WARREN will recite each day, at 4 P. M. and 9 P. M., in front of the canvas, the poem of "SHERIDAN' RIDE." [4 4tf

CHROMOS of the Painting (20x25 inches), $10.

Admission.....25 cents

Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON

will deliver the TENTH AND CONCLUDING LECTURE OF THE SECOND SERIES,

ON THURSDAY EVENING, April 7,

Subject—TO THE RESCUE.

A MATINEE LECTURE.

MISS OLIVE LOGAN

will repeat (by request) her great Lecture on "GIRLS."

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 16.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Tickets for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—During Lent, service every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Choral Service. Seats free. This evening, sermon on "Good Works," by Rev. LEIGHTON COLEMAN, of Manch Chunk. 1*

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. and an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT. were declared on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 11th inst., clear of all taxes.

4 4 10t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of "THE PEOPLE'S BANK" that a meeting will be held at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers and directors.

D. B. McGINLEY,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
R. D. BAROLAY,
J. B. WALKER.

4 2t M5

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—The opening services of this new church commenced on MONDAY EVENING, April 4, at 7½ o'clock, and continue every evening during the week:—

WEDNESDAY EVENING,

April 6—Sermon by Rev. GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN, D. D., of First Baptist Church.

Thursday—Sermon by Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., of First Presbyterian Church.

Friday—Sermon by Rev. EDWARD HAWES, D. D., of Central Congregational Church.

All are cordially invited. 4 2 6t*

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY, TENTH Street, above Chesnut.

LECTURE HALL to rent. Also a room accommodating twenty persons. 4 2 swtrp

SEWING MACHINES.

THE

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.

4 6 mwsf PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

OPENING EXERCISES.

GREAT

Gigantic Stock of Spring Garments!!
Raiment for April in Every Variety!!
Every style of Fashionable Spring Clothing!!
Abundant opportunity to buy cheap!!
Tell all your friends of the

OPENING

Day of opening our Splendid Spring Stock.
Ample store of Piece Goods in the Custom Department.
You are invited to the Opening,

DAY

AT THE

GREAT BROWN HALL,

WHICH IS WIDE OPEN, and

OPEN ALL DAY, AT

603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

NOW IN STORE.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp

PIANOS.

GRAND OPENING.

RARE CHANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC

AT

Wholesale Prices,

(FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY),

THE

DECKER BROS.,
KRANICH, BACH & CO., } PIANOS.

They are inferior to none, and in some respects superior to

STEINWAY'S.

WILLIAM BLASIUS,

(LATE AGENT FOR STEINWAY'S,)

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

Next door to my former place. 4 2 1m

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.

General Reduction in Prices in accordance with the Decline in the Premium on Gold.

STEINWAY & SONS manufacture also an entirely new style of instrument termed the

SCHOOL PIANO,

Precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism, and workmanship as their highest priced 7-octave Pianos, in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case, which are offered to those who desire to possess a first-class "Steinway Piano," yet are limited in means, at very low prices.

Special attention is also called to STEINWAY & SONS new

PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

Every Piano Forte is *warranted* for five years.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF STEINWAY & SONS' WORLD-RENOWNED PIANO FORTES.

WAREROOMS,

No. 1006 CHESNUT Street,

19 1fdp PHILADELPHIA PA.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

BONNETS, HATS, ETC.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.—GREAT Bargains in new FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS and HATS, just received. To Milliners we sell very cheap, and allow eight per cent. discount. At

J. S. BORGENSKI'S,
3 31 6t No. 21 N. NINTH Street, above Market.

WATCHES.

CARD.

BAILEY & Co

In connection with the change which has taken place in the organization of our firm on the 1st inst., we desire to ask attention to the remodelling of our WATCH DEPARTMENT, which has been placed under the personal supervision of one of the most experienced members of our firm.

Our workmen for the REPAIRING of Fine Time-keepers are very skilful—the system adopted for "REGULATING" very perfect, and we intend to make this Department the most satisfactory one in our establishment.

BAILEY & CO.,

Chesnut and Twelfth Sts.,

SOLE AGENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA

FOR THE CELEBRATED

GOLD MEDAL

TIME-KEEPERS,

MADE BY

Patek, Philippe & Cie.,

A GENEVE.

GOLD MEDALS awarded at the Great World Exhibitions of

Paris. New York. London.

Each one of these Watches has been carefully regulated to position, heat, and cold, and is accompanied by a CERTIFICATE from Messrs. Patek, Philippe & Co., and ourselves, guaranteeing it to run well and keep CORRECT TIME.

Scientific construction, excellence of mechanism, and accuracy of performance, have established for these Watches an unequalled reputation.

BAILEY & Co

4 6 7 9 12 14 16 19 21 23

REMOVAL.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

Have Removed their Salesroom from No. 13 South SIXTH Street to

No. 608 CHESNUT Street.

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.

ART SALE.

THE FINE ARTS.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

Italian Marble Garden and Monumental Statuary.

A collection of Italian Marble Garden and Monumental Statuary, Garden Vases, Etc., imported from Italy by Messrs. VITI BROS. (late Vito Viti & Sons), will be sold at Public Sale by Mr. JAMES A. FREEMAN, at the Salesrooms, No. 422 WALNUT Street, on THURSDAY MORNING, April 7, at 10 o'clock. The collection is now arranged for examination, and Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneer or the Importers.

VITI BROS.,

No. 149 South FRONT Street,

4 2 5 6t4p PHILADELPHIA.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Thomas Funeral Cortege

The McFarland Jury Completed.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 6.—On the reassembling of the court many others of the panel were examined, and at last Thomas Mills, dry goods dealer in Grand street, was accepted as the tenth juror.

Anton Cohen was then called. He had heard of the case, but never read about it. His mind was so constituted, he said, that his opinion with regard to the merits of the case was "six of one and half a dozen of the other."

The McFarland Trial.

Mr. Graham—It is important to get the full meaning of this juror's answer. The papers have said that this prisoner was an inebriate; such an opinion is false. We are going to dare the prosecution to prove this. He may have read that it has been given out that he was brutal to this woman; that statement is equally false. We are going to dare the prosecution to prove that he may have read that, also, in the papers that she was driven upon the stage to earn her living. That statement is utterly false. We dare the prosecution to prove that.

The witness was set aside, and after a long examination of jurors, Abraham F. Prime, of the Seventh ward, was accepted and sworn as the eleventh juryman.

The jury was completed at 3:20 o'clock P. M. by the acceptance of George C. Howard, theatrical manager and actor, as the twelfth man.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—The warehouse of Donnell & Sexton at St. Joseph, Mo., was burned yesterday. The building was valued at $12,000. Insured $20,000. Two thousand tons of hay were consumed in one building.

St. Joseph Election.

The election at St. Joseph resulted in the triumph of the entire Republican ticket by majorities ranging from 195 to 350.

In Kansas City and Leavenworth the Democratic ticket was elected. The negroes voted without opposition at each place.

The colored citizens of St. Louis made final arrangements last night for the celebration of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment next Monday. Rev. H. H. White, colored, will be the orator of the day. B. Gratz Brown, Charles P. Johnson, and Enos Clark, all white, will be among the speakers on the occasion.

The Thomas Funeral.

CLEVELAND, April 6.—The funeral cortege, with the remains of General Thomas, arrived at half past 11 and left at 12, noon, the escort taking dinner here.

Minute guns were fired and bells tolled. During their stay about 6000 citizens paid their respects to the illustrious dead, and business was generally suspended between eleven and twelve o'clock. The Cleveland Greys escorted the reception committee to the depot. General Sheridan is on the train.

Ship News.

HALIFAX, April 6.—The steamer City of Baltimore, *en route* for New York, has arrived here.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

The regular prison calendar for the April term was taken up this morning, the docks being filled with unfortunates.

James McLaughlin, an incorrigible, was convicted of pocket-picking. About 7 o'clock in the evening of March 28th the prosecutor was standing at the fire at Front and Dock streets, and suddenly felt a slight movement in his vest pocket, which he soon discovered was caused by the prisoner gently lifting his watch. He was immediately seized by the throat, and, offering a savage resistance, was knocked down three or four times, and was then taken into custody by an officer. He endeavored, like a sharper, to have the prosecutor locked up for assault and battery on him, but failed. He essayed to conduct his own defense, and asked first such questions as brought about his recognition as an old offender.

William Scott was convicted of stealing several pieces of silver coin from a bake-shop at No. 907 South Sixteenth street. He entered the shop one morning, bought a pie from the woman who was in attendance, and gave a five-dollar bill in payment. When she went away to get the change he stole the coins out of the drawer, and when she handed him his change he hurried off. The trick was found out, and he was in a few moments caught and lodged in jail.

John Schmidt, who said he was a German, was convicted of stealing poultry, the facts being that he was recklessly appropriating to himself geese and chickens that belonged to other persons, and went about it in such a green, bungling manner that he was detected without the slightest difficulty.

John Hopkins, colored, pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery. On the night of March 25th he met a young mulatto woman in Seventh street and addressed her in an indecent manner. She endeavored to avoid him, when he dealt her a cruel blow upon the head with a heavy club, and then threatened to kill her if she should prosecute him.

MEXICO.

The Revolution Not Yet Ended—More Disturbances.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 29.—An engineering party which had been making surveys for the Rio Grande and Guaymas Railroad have been unheard from lately, and it is thought they have been all killed by the Indians.

Congress meets on the 1st of April. The abolition of the free zone will be one of the first subjects brought up. It is expected that the measure will pass.

The mining interests are as yet undisturbed. Commerce is considerably discouraged in consequence of the disturbed condition of the country.

Colonel Knox, of San Francisco, who was here looking after the interests of the Lower California Company, has returned home disappointed at having accomplished nothing.

The Protestant movement is increasing.

The volcano Ceboruco is in a state of eruption, and a slight shock of earthquake has been felt in the State of Oaxaca recently.

—"Never," says the *Preussische Kreuz-Zeitung*, "did a great party make a poorer campaign than the Liberals have done in the Baden annexation affair, for not only have they been beaten by the Chancellor (Bismark) and so completely isolated as to have to withdraw their own motion, but they are denounced by their co-workers throughout all Southern Germany."

—The French and Russian Consuls at Scutari are acting cordially together in regulating the Turco-Montenegrin frontier.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 6, 1870.

Struck by Steam.

The hard hearts of the Sorosisters, not being accessible to the touch of mortal man, have at length been reached by the steam *chef d'œuvre* representative of masculinity, which steams, moves, and has its being at No. 551 Broadway. They have been visiting it in a body, and declare it to be superior to the original article. I suppose the reason is that it has no will of its own, but is ready to do everything within its capacity after being wound up.

A. T. Stewart as Aladdin.

Mr. A. T. Stewart has all life long been rubbing the lamp of good luck, and his good genius, Success, is now building for him the new city on Hampstead Plains. Men, horses, and carts are at work there, and a metropolis promises in time to evolve itself from the matrix of mud at present visible there.

Cautious Miss Kellogg.

The residence of Miss Clara Louise Kellogg (an American singer of some note in light operas), on East Sixteenth street, has been broken into and robbed. The family, however, were in Boston at the time, and the costly souvenirs which the *prima donna* has had presented to her were either carefully locked away upstairs or stowed away in some bank vault, for all that the burglars succeeded in carrying off with them were some table linen and some spoons and forks. The Detective Police Agency is after the thieves, and expresses itself as "sanguine of success," which at any rate is an interesting and original declaration upon its part.

Mrs. Freligh's Adventures.

The adventures of Mrs. Freligh, the wife of the manager of the Bowery Theatre, appear to be of the morphine and mysterious order. About a month ago she met a gentleman who, at a late hour in the evening, was conducting her home when she suddenly felt ill—so ill that it was necessary to conduct her to the nearest available house. There something bibulous and invigorating was applied, but the invigoration appears to have been of that quality which produces sleep, for Mrs. Freligh says she lost consciousness, together with such jewels as she had upon her person. The lady has since spotted an individual whom she declares to be the thief. In the agony of mind she has since suffered she has received the sympathy of everybody of similar experience. It only proves how very dangerous it is for any well-conducted lady to take strong drink, even as a medicine, at a late hour of the night in a house that is not her own.

The Seventh Regiment.

A few days ago the members of the Seventh Regiment held a meeting at their armory in reference to a series of communications that have appeared from time to time in the public newspapers, and the obvious intention of which is to prejudice the public against that regiment. One of its general orders is that no member is permitted to attach the name of the regiment in any form or manner to any communication in any public journal upon any subject whatsoever. All members are expressly forbidden to use the name of the regiment as an endorsement of their own views, or in support of their individual opinions. The disparaging articles which have appeared purport to be written by a member, and are certainly violative of the spirit and letter of the general order above referred to. The object of the meeting, therefore, was to request the public to regard all such articles as unauthorized, and newspapers to refrain from publishing them, unless the name of a responsible member be attached. It has been complained that this step savors strongly of snobbery, but I do not think so; it is rather an instance of dignified and gentlemanly snubbery.

The Tammany.

The Tammany has been reopened, and, in addition to the brunette ballet troupe, the public is granted permission to drink *ad libitum* without moving from its seats. You may imbibe legs and lager in the same breath if you will, and the *pas* of the Spanish *figurantes* draw as well as the poultice of Spanish flies. Terpsichore and Tobacco sit down together, so to speak, and full of content with the spectacular extravaganza, you smoke the calumet of peace and of pantomime.

The Girl with the Arsenic Complexion.

I presume she is second cousin to the lady with the belladonna eyes. She kept store in a locality that shall be nameless; it is not a hundred miles away from Broadway, New York, and was supposed to have an interesting heart-history. In fact, she was suspected of having been crossed in love, but the cross didn't reach her temper, for she was one of the sweetest-natured, smoothest-grained temperaments that ever glorified this work-a-day world. So say her friends. They add that she died of a broken heart, of neglect and ill-treatment from a worthless husband to whom she had been only too good. She had put the poetry and passion of her life into her business, and that is the reason why her mourning millinery is full of the most sweetly melancholy things extant. Every bonnet was a bijou not so much of silk and lace as of sentiment and lackadaisy. So say her friends. Her enemies declare that her alabaster skin was the result of habitual arsenic eating, and that she died of too heavy a dose. The obscurely-groped guesses which one or two of the New York papers got hold of enabled them to make her from time to time the nub of sensation stories. At length, however, the poor young thing is at peace, her memory preserved in the hearts of her friends as fragrant as a box of precious ointment, and even her enemies given no room for darker suspicions than that she died under singular circumstances. ALI BABA.

A Sale of Fine Oil Paintings.

An interesting sale of fine oil paintings is now in progress at the Fine Art Gallery of Messrs. Martin & Brothers, at No. 704 Chesnut street. The collection to be disposed of is a very superior class of modern oil paintings, from the pencils of some of the best known and most popular native artists of the day. The attention of the art-loving public, amateurs and connoisseurs, is respectfully called to this sale. The sale, in all cases, is peremptory. As every picture and work announced in the catalogue will have to be sold at some figure, no matter how small, there is a splendid opportunity for lovers of pictures, and those who wish to decorate their homes, and make them really homelike, to secure real gems of art, which are the very best of decorations. An occasion like this is presented but once in a great while. The prices are sure to suit everybody.

There are many very noticeable works in the collection, among which may be mentioned "The Bridge of Sighs, Venice," by Charles Heidkin. This is a very beautiful view of a very beautiful scene. All who see it will be sure to wish themselves the possessors of the fine painting. "The Carnival of St. Martin's," the work of the well-known artist Van Ingen, will also be presented for the bids of the attendants.

There are two real gems on exhibition, of which some one will become the lucky purchaser, which are in the form of two beautiful ideal figures, the one called "Faith," the other "Hope." They are both from the hand of Ernest Meltze, and are works which reflect great credit upon that artist. Besides these there are quite a large number of fine scenery paintings, representing views in America and Europe. These are of especial interest to travellers, but are also of value as artistic works of great beauty. Some excellent copies from the works of the old masters are in the collection, and a great number of interesting miscellaneous subjects.

There has seldom been an art sale in this city in which so great a variety has been presented, or where one could so easily find something to suit his taste. The sale began this morning at 11 o'clock, when quite a number of choice paintings were disposed of. It will continue this evening at half-past 7 o'clock. The number of pictures to be sold is so great that it will not be possible to sell them all in one day. The sale will therefore continue to-morrow also at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CITY ITEMS.

GOODS IN THE PIECE.
JUST OPENED,
FINE ASSORTMENT,
NEW STYLES,
CHOICE PATTERNS.
To be made up to order in best manner in addition to usual choice,
STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists.

IMPORTANT TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXCITEMENT.—A gentleman residing in Grammercy place, New York (whose name it would not be proper to mention), was suffering terribly about three weeks ago from the effects of dissipation. He could not sleep, vomited frequently, was tormented by horrible fancies, and could not keep a limb still. Opiates made him worse. While in this condition he was visited by a friend, who advised him to try PLANTATION BITTERS as an anodyne, stomachic, and tonic. "No use," said the sick man, despondingly; "nothing will save me. I'm a gone case." "Pshaw!" said his friend, "you're worth forty dead men yet. I'm going to doctor you now." So saying, he put on his hat, and going to the nearest druggist's presently returned with a bottle of the Bitters, of which he administered a dose forthwith. It had a soothing, cheering, tranquillizing effect. For a week thereafter the gentleman continued to take the tonic regularly, according to the directions, and at the end of that time was able to return to business in sound health, and with a clear intellect. This information is furnished by Alexander T. Minthrom of Morrisania, who will confirm it if addressed by mail.

SPRING.

Come, beautiful spring, green fields and flowers,
Lamb and green peas, and coquetting showers,
Spring bonnets and dresses, and new fashioned collars,
And come specie payment, with bright golden dollars.
Welcome, kind patrons, to the store of Charles Stokes,
His stock of spring clothing for fashionable folks
Is full to completion, styles tasteful and nice,
Come, fill up your wardrobes *at a reasonable price.*
His store is well known, you've been there before,
CHESNUT STREET (Continental), NUMBER EIGHT TWENTY-FOUR.

A NEW YORKER named STACK has lately opened a sample room in Gold street, above Second, where merchants and business men generally can partake of a lunch, consisting of all the delicacies of the season. ROBERT STACK caters *strictly for gentlemen*, his viands being superior. No "tangle-leg" sold on the premises. Connoisseurs in Izaak Walton's gentle art (trout fishing) should inspect his quaint selections of lines, flies, etc.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 12 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc., etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

RATIFICATION
OF THE
AMENDMENTS.

All the recent amendments in the prices and improvements in the manufacture of **Ready Made Clothing** having become
A PART OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF
OAK HALL,
there will be held immediately at that place a grand
MASS MEETING
OF ALL
CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA
desiring to participate in these advantages and to array themselves in Gorgeous Spring Attire at Amended Prices.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

GRISSOM—DAVISON.—On the 3d of April, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1062 Germantown avenue, by the Rev. J. Hervey Beale, WALTER T. GRISSOM to CARRIE M. DAVISON, both of this city.

LEHMAN—MORRISON.—On the 29th of March, by the Rev. Charles Keyser, EDWIN W. LEHMAN to LYDIA, daughter of John N. Morrison, all of this city.

DIED.

GIBBONS.—On the 4th instant, Mrs. NANCY GIBBONS, aged 68 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 131 S. Twenty-fourth street, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock.

NEALE.—On the 3d instant, of consumption of the lungs, RICHARD NEALE, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Plate Printers, and members of the Excelsior Division, No. 205, S. of T., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his daughter's residence, No. 1406 Wellington street (between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, above Master), on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Woodland Cemetery.

NEWELL.—At Woodbury, N. J., on the 3d instant, CHARLES NEWELL, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, John F. Taggart, No. 223 N. Tenth street, on Thursday morning, April 7, at 10 o'clock.

WILLIS.—On the 4th instant, ELIZABETH L. MAUL, relict of the late Thomas Willis, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Delaware Tent, No. 13, D. of F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Charles Willis, No. 3925 Rockdale street, West Philadelphia, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Blockley Baptist Church

CARPETINGS.

E. J. LESTER. CHAS. F. WEBER.
WM. T. CERNEA.

E. J. LESTER & CO.'S
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 29 North SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.
VELVETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN,
VENETIAN CARPETS.
ALSO,
Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Etc.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WILL BE SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE
Lowest Market Rates.
E. J. LESTER & CO.,
No. 29 North SECOND Street,
4 28mw3m PHILADELPHIA.

1870 RETAIL DEPARTMENT. 1870
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS,
Warehouse, No. 509 CHESNUT St.
Spring Importations.
NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.
1000 PIECES ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES.
Most of the above are of extra quality, new styles, private patterns and designs expressly for our trade.
Canton Matting,
English Oil Cloths,
Cocoa Mattings.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
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ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.
CARPETINGS.
New Styles at the Reduced Rates
BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN
CARPETINGS,
At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
3 19 2mrp Below Ninth, South Side.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.
NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings,
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings.
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding,
ETC. ETC., [3 18 3m5p
Wholesale and Retail.

CUTLERY, ETC.
RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

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OF PHILADELPHIA.
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No. 408 North TWENTY-FIRST Street.
Shipping Depot, SPRUCE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill River.
CHAS. J. WOLBERT, President.
3 30 60trp CHAS. B. REES, Superintendent.

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MEDICAL.
29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. 29
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA
Rheumatism a Life-Time Specialty.
A Permanent Cure Discovered.
Neuralgia a Life-Time Specialty.
A Permanent Cure Discovered.
Rheumatism a Life-Time Specialty.
A Permanent Cure Discovered.
Important to
RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS.

DR. J. P. FITLER, the eminent Philadelphia Physician, and Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence (now one of Philadelphia's oldest Practitioners), stands alone as specially devoting (37) thirty-seven years to Rheumatism and Neuralgia, in its different forms, with a success unparalleled in the annals of the Profession. Being now regarded among his Brother Physicians as the highest and best authority in Rheumatic complaints, being a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, A. D. 1833, his Diploma contains the following signatures of the most celebrated and world-renowned Professors of modern times, viz.:—
PHILIP SYNG PHYSICK, M. D., Prof. Surgery.
J. REDMAN COXE, M. D., Prof. on Mat. Med.
N. CHAPMAN, M. D., Prof. on Prac. Med.
T. C. JAMES, Prof. on Obstetrics.
ROBERT HARE, M. D., Prof. on Chemistry.
WILLIAM GIBSON, M. D., Prof. on Surgery.
W. E. HORNER, M. D., Prof. on Anatomy.
W. P. DEWEES, M. D., Prof. on Obstetrics.
S. JACKSON, M. D., Prof. Insts. of Med.

Dr. J. P. FITLER also graduated at the Philadelphia Medical Institute, 28th day of March, A. D. 1833. This Institution was founded 1817, by the renowned Dr. N. Chapman. DR. FITLER'S Diploma from this College contains the following signatures:—
JOHN BELL, M. D., Prof. on Med. Juris.
J. K. MITCHELL, M. D., Prof. on Med. Chem.
W. E. HORNER, M. D., Prof. on Anatomy.
S. JACKSON, M. D., Prof. Inst. of Medicine.
THOMAS HARRIS, M. D., Prof. on Surgery.
H. L. HODGE, M. D., Prof. on Obstetrics.

DR. JOSEPH P. FITLER was a student under the celebrated Professor N. Chapman, M. D., and holds the following endorsement from him dated October 18, 1833:—
DR. JOSEPH P. FITLER read Medicine in my office, and regularly attended the Lectures of the University of Pennsylvania, and those of the Medical Institute; also, the Practice of the Hospitals and Almshouse. His advantages of acquiring professional knowledge have been unusually great. It affords me pleasure to bear this evidence of his uncommon merit.
N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

The subscribers being personally acquainted with DR. JOSEPH P. FITLER, have the fullest confidence in his professional skill.
BENJAMIN S. JANNEY, M. D.
W. E. HORNER, M. D.
N. SHOEMAKER, M. D.
PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1833.

A SCIENTIFIC PREPARATION.
DR. FITLER'S PRESCRIPTION
A MEDICAL MONOPOLY.
DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
FOR CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
INFLAM. RHEUMATISM,
SCIATICA RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA IN BODY,
NEURALGIA IN THE HEAD,
NERVOUS HEADACHE,
IT IS A SWORN PERMANENT CURE
IT IS A SWORN PERMANENT CURE
IT IS A SWORN PERMANENT CURE
IT IS A SWORN PERMANENT CURE
in ninety-five cases out of every hundred.
USED INWARDLY AND PLEASANT.
USED INWARDLY AND PLEASANT
USED INWARDLY ONLY.
WARRANTED VEGETABLE.
WARRANTED VEGETABLE.
"WARRANTED VEGETABLE
AND UNINJURIOUS."

DR. J. P. FITLER has devoted his professional life to the special treatment of Rheumatism and Neuralgia. His "Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy" (used inwardly only, as external applications are of but temporary relief), with its wonderful cures, its mighty reputation, its established merit, its standard position, being neither quack medicine nor patent medicine, but a prescription unequalled and unrivalled. A positive agreement or legal guarantee given to every patient stating exact quantity to cure, or the amount paid refunded.

Consultations and advice daily, without any charge, at DR. FITLER'S Office.

Legally warranted to cure in limited quantity, or price paid refunded.

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B. C. Chase, Darby road.
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A. McKane, 1320 Shippen street.
S. Griffith, 705 Kerlaer street.
A. J. Colton, 1109 North Third street.
Mrs. Hopkins, Point Breeze road.
Mrs. Lentz, 136 South Eighth street.
Mrs. Richardson, 1358 South Fourth street.
Mrs. C. Boyd, 1046 South Fifth street.
C. F. Eccleston, 1345 Brandywine street.
S. Money, 1530 South Sixth street.
James Millinger, Birney's Place, W. P.
C. F. Clothier, 22 North Water street.
C. Nobling, 1519 Frankford road.
S. G. Zimmerman, 1748 Marshall street.
C. W. Ridgway, 215 North Second street.
Hon. W. B. Elliott, 804 North Seventh street.
H. R. Shock, 1024 Columbia avenue.
James Hinds, Forty-first and Market streets.
Charles L. Brown, Wood street, below Tenth.
John Vautier, Kope Ferry road.
William W[illegible], Kensington street, 15th ward.
Griffin Snively, 229 George street.
S. Kilpatrick, 1744 Olive street.
D. Taylor, Esq., 404 Taylor street.
Mrs. Gravenstine, Armat street, Germantown.
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Mrs. Bacon, 208 Market street, Camden.
Mrs. Keeley, Ridge road, below Poplar.
E. A. Dougherty, 209 North Ninth street, Camden.
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Mrs. Simmons, 927 Dilwyn street.
Mrs. Dunlap, 1530 Hewston street.
Mrs. Hanson, Twenty-second ward, Manayunk.
Mrs. Ogle, Manayunk, Twenty-second ward.
George Elliott, Frankford, Twenty-third ward.
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All letters or communications answered and Remedy delivered free of charge.

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No. 23 North EIGHTH Street,
IMPORTERS OF KID GLOVES,
ARE NOW OFFERING ABOUT 20,000 PAIRS, OVER 1600 DOZEN KID GLOVE OF THE
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900 Dozen HANDSOME SHADES, at $1·25 per pair.
250 Dozen HANDSOMELY ASSORTED PARTY COLORS, $1·25 per pair.
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150 Dozen LADIES' SINGLE AND DOUBLE BUTTON, EMBROIDERED BUCK.
ALSO
THE "JOSEPH" AT $1. BEST $1·00 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
Our Finest Kid Glove the "BARTLEY," at $1·85 per pair.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS WILL ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS.
ALSO, THE "JOUVIN," at $1·45 per pair.
N. B.—EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. IF THEY RIP OR TEAR, ANOTHER PAIR GIVEN IN EXCHANGE. 4 2 swtfrp

GREAT ART SALE.
On account of leaving shortly for Europe,
MR. CHAS. F. HASELTINE
Will sell at Public Sale his entire VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, containing in many cases the finest examples of the best artists in the world) ever offered in the country,
TO BE SOLD ON THE
Evenings of Friday and Saturday,
APRIL 8 and 9,
AT 7 1-2 O'CLOCK.
AT THE
HASELTINE GALLERIES,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
B. SCOTT, Jr.,
AUCTIONEER.
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NOW ON EXHIBITION.

Catard, Lejeune, Bensell, Seignac, Paul Weber, Peerns, Carolus, Eaton, Verch, Aufray, Arnoux, Irving, Ramsey, Condron, Sales, Triebel, Armell, Plassan, Von Seben, Post, Busch, Kraus, Geertz, Boettcher, Dicks, Maurer, De Haas, Bouti-onne, Desgoffe, M. von Brenen, Zamacois, Escosura, Heilsthoffer, Dasaert, Bakalowicz, Boulanger, Pasini, F. E. Church, Bierstadt, Herzog, Perigo, Jacobsen, Kuwasseg, dis, Preyer, Wilms, Sonderman, Beysig, Hildebrandt, Haseltine, Bredell, Lassalle, Diefenbach, De Buel, Nehlig.

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PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner Eighth and Filbert Sts
5000 pieces White Goods, consisting of—
Satin Plaid Nainsooks, Satin Stripe Nainsooks.
Satin Plaid and Stripe Swiss Muslins.
Plain and Plaid Organdies, Swiss Muslins.
Soft finish Cambrics, Nainsooks, and Victoria Lawns etc. etc.
White Piques, new styles.
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MARSEILLES QUILTS, MARSEILLES QUILTS.
A new lot imported to order expressly for our sales, and cheaper than have been sold for eight years.
Nottingham Curtain Laces by the yard.
Nottingham Curtains in Pairs.
Linen Goods at the very lowest prices.
6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Table Linens.
Heavy wash Loom Table Linens.
Best Shirting Linens at the lowest gold prices.
Bird-eye Linens, Nursery Bird eye.
Linen Huckaback Towels, 10, 12½, 20, 25.
Damask Towels, very cheap.
Napkins and Doylies, etc. etc.
2000 dozen Ladies' Linen Hdkfs., at 8, 10, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, and 25.
Ladies' Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 20, 25, up to 75.
Bargains in Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
20,000 yards Hamburg Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings
Guipure Bands, Dimity Bands, Piqué Trimmings.
Registered Edgings, Coveatry Rufflings, etc. etc.
1000 pieces Tape Trimmings, 25 cents a piece.
PRICE & WOOD,
3 5wf N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

NOTICE.
Pim Brothers & Co.'s
First Quality Irish Poplins,
In all colors, imported especially for THIS SEASON'S SALES, together with our LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF
Spring Silks and Dress Goods.
NEW GOODS opened DAILY, and PRICES guaranteed to be as LOW as they can be sold.
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LINEN STORE,
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Spring Importations.
IMMENSE STOCK OF
LINEN GOODS,
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HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
PRICES DOWN
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MRS. R. DILLON,
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has a large assortment of FINE MILLINERY Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets an Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 29 3mf

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THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
NO. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
Have opened their Spring Stock of
EMBROIDERIES AND WHITE GOODS
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS.
PIQUES IN EVERY VARIETY.
PLAID, FIGURED AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS.
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REAL AND IMITATION LACES.
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NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES.
UPARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO MAKING INFANTS' WARDROBES. 3 28mw2m*p

MANTLES AND SHAWLS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
New York, Boston, Philadelphia.
PANIER
BEDOUIN
MANTLE,
The Fashionable Novelty for the
Spring and Summer, 1870.
CAUTION.
United States Letters Patent having been granted me, securing the above design, each garment will have the letters "T. D." in monogram on the ticket, and marked Patent Pending, or Patented March, 1870. Any garment of this style, without this ticket, is an infringement, and I will prosecute all such to the fullest extent of the law.
THOMAS DOLAN,
MANUFACTURER. 4 4 mwf 6t

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Will Open Thursday Morning,
A LOT OF
INDIA SHAWLS
AT MUCH LOWER PRICES THAN FORMERLY, AND LESS THAN GOLD COST. [4 6 2m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS!
LATE SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS WILL BE READY
APRIL 15TH.
RUSSIAN BRACES, entirely new designs, in English Drab, Violet, and Jonquil Ends.
New styles SUMMER SILK and GAUZE
TIES AND BOWS.
A great variety of the new style LONDON "BEAU IDEAL" SCARF, with and without Neck Bands. This is the very latest English made-up scarf, and is having a large sale in London.
A complete assortment of LAPORTE'S KID GLOVES, in elegant Spring shades, embroidered and plain backs.
FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,
1t No. 68 WHITE STREET, NEW YORK.

SHIPPING.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—PARTIES HAVING freight on steamship Prometheus for Charleston, S. C., will take notice that the freight is transferred to steamship Achilles for Savannah, to be reshipped from there to points of destination.
Please attend to changing insurance.
1t SOUDER & ADAMS.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Porter & Coates we have received the following recent publications of Roberts Brothers:—

"Hermann and Dorothea," translated by Ellen Frothingham, is a very successful attempt to render Goethe's exquisite idyl into English hexameters. So far as we are aware no poetical translation of this characteristic work has ever been made in the English language, and yet of all Goethe's poems it is perhaps the best calculated to impress ordinary readers with a favorable idea of his genius. The subject is a homely story of a poor girl who was beloved at first sight by a well-to-do young man, and who is met by a proffer of love and marriage in the home where she imagined that she had been simply introduced as a servant. The fine art of the poet in the management of this simple theme is shown by the entire absence of any attempt at mere poetical embellishment. There is no effort to raise it above the level of the commonplace in any of its outward characteristics, but the poetry, pathos, and quaint humor of the story are such as appear to actually belong to it, and are not added as mere embellishments. The translation of Miss Frothingham is very close to the original, too much so at times, and it would be improved by the absence of some of the German idioms that she has apparently not been able to get rid of. The reproduction of the hexameters of Goethe has also been an embarrassment to her at times, and necessitated some awkwardness of expression. The version, however, is for the most part exceedingly spirited, and certainly deserves an extensive popularity. It ought to make "Hermann and Dorothea" as well known and as highly esteemed by American readers as it is by Germans. The book is beautifully printed, and it is bound in a tasteful and elegant manner.

"An Old-fashioned Girl," by Louisa M. Alcott, is an attempt in the same vein as the very popular "Little Women" that first brought Miss Alcott into favorable notice. It is distinguished by the same pleasant characteristics of style and the same ability in characterization as "Little Women," and we commend it heartily to those who have enjoyed that work, with the assurance that they will be equally entertained by the adventures of "The Old-fashioned Girl."

Porter & Coates also send us "Home Influence," by Grace Aguilar. Published by D. Appleton & Co. This is the first volume of a uniform edition of Miss Aguilar's stories, the publication of which has been commenced by Messrs. Appleton & Co. It is deservedly one of the most popular of that authoress' writings, and it will be appreciated by her admirers in this neatly bound and nicely printed edition.

Of their own publications, Porter & Coates send us "The American Chess-Player's Hand Book." This is a condensation of Staunton's work, and it is designed for the purpose of initiating the beginner into the rudiments of the game. A description of all the rules of chess is given, sufficiently full and exact for all practical purposes, and then all the principal openings are analyzed and their variations exemplified by actual games played by Morphy, Harrwitz, Anderssen, Staunton, Paulsen, Montgomery, Meek, and others. This little manual will be found exceedingly useful to young students of chess.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us "A Brave Lady," by the author of "John Halifax," published by Harper & Brothers. This story during its serial publication in *Harper's Magazine* was perused by an extensive circle of readers, and many who enjoyed it while appearing from month to month will be glad to read it again in its completed form. It is marked by all the characteristics of Mrs. Craik's style, and for those whose tastes do not incline them to strong meat it will doubtless be appreciated quite as highly as her previous writings. The subject is rather an unpromising one, but her manner of telling it makes it interesting, and the story is one that is well worthy of the consideration of those who appreciate pure and elevated fiction.

From the same house we have received "A Hand Book of the Sulphur-Cure," by William J. Flagg. Published by Harper & Brothers. Mr. Flagg is well known as the author of "Three Seasons in European Vineyards," and in the present treatise he has embodied the results of his observations with regard to the sulphur-cure for vine disease and its application to the vineyards of America. The work is plain and practical in its suggestions, and it should be in the hands of all who are interested in grape culture.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us "George Canterbury's Will," by Mrs. Henry Wood. The manuscript and advance sheets of this work have been purchased by the Messrs. Peterson from the author. It is a story of English life, written in the peculiar style that has made Mrs. Wood so popular with many readers, and it will undoubtedly be read with interest by those who have admired her previous works.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received the fifth part of "Lippincott's Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology," by J. Thomas, A. M., M. D., which brings the work down to the title "Federigo Bianchi." This elaborate and scholarly work is deserving of a most cordial recognition by the public. It is more complete in the number of subjects treated than any other biographical dictionary before the public, while it embodies features that greatly enhance its usefulness and tend to make it the most satisfactory work of reference ever issued from the press.

—*The Philadelphia Photographer* for April, published by Benerman & Wilson, contains a variety of artistic and practical articles of interest to photographers and others who take pleasure in watching the improvements in the photographic art that are constantly being made.

—*Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine* for April is made up of excellent original articles and selections from the best European scientific publications. The leading article on "Coal Washing," by Arthur Beckwith, is especially worthy of attention.

—*The Penn Monthly* for April presents a series of scholarly articles that will repay perusal.

—From the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the latest numbers of *Temple Bar*, *The Cornhill Magazine*, *London Society*, *All the Year Round*, *Punch*, and *Fun*.

—*The Gardeners' Monthly* for April has a variety of articles of interest to horticulturalists.

—*The Little Corporal* for April presents an attractive series of stories, sketches, and poetry for young people.

—The April number of *Leisure Hours*, edited and published by J. Trainor King, No. 33 S. Sixth street, has an interesting variety of reading matter to suit the popular taste.

The Legal-tender Act.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.

Every well-read lawyer knows that the "Legal-tender act" could not constitutionally impair the obligations of contracts existing prior to the passage of said act by Congress. Yet we see corporations using every influence in their power, even to the employment of the United States Attorney-General, to set aside the most equitable and just decree that ever emanated from the Supreme Court of the United States.

It was bad enough in all conscience for those who loaned coin to corporations in good faith, to have patiently submitted for eight years to a violation of contracts by having to take depreciated irredeemable paper for interest on railroad and other company bonds when the difference between what they got and what they were entitled to was at one time equal to 170 per cent., without being still further imposed upon when the difference is only 12 per cent.

Have these loyal corporations no honor left? Are they just in paying to the stockholders ten per cent. dividend clear of taxes and refusing to pay the six per cent. to those who aided the stockholders to build their roads? Oh shame! This is nothing but barefaced repudiation and fraud.

Will the Supreme Court reverse its late decision, thereby decreeing that the creditor class have no rights? that those who labor hard and save by economy for their wives and children cannot be protected from repudiating debtors? In short, will the highest court in the land enact the part of legalizing repudiation? When this demoralizing action takes place, every defrauded creditor should and will insist on all United States bondholders who purchased said bonds *after* the passage of the Legal-tender act, and paid for the same in depreciated paper, shall be paid, principal and interest, in like depreciated paper.

Corporate and individual repudiation once sustained, will inevitably beget national repudiation and dishonor. It will also seriously impede a resumption of specie payments, as the debtor class will, so long as they can pay their liabilities with a depreciated currency, oppose and be the enemies of resumption.

The masses love justice and equality, and admire the honesty of Chief Justice Chase's decision in a time of peace, even if in contradiction to his action under the necessities of war. The reversal of the late decision of the court will have a strong tendency to elevate the Chief Justice to a higher place in the gift of the people.

EDUCATIONAL.

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Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
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2 9

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Reliable Remedies of a high Scientific character, designed for the cure of all diseases.
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The gross revenue of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1869 was $17,250,811, or nearly twenty-eight per cent. of the capital and debts of the Company at the end of that year.
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And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 25 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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Whereas, as we are informed, some person is representing himself in various cities as an Agent, direct from the house of
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For the sale of their Pens,
This is to state that such claim is FALSE; *the man is an* IMPOSTOR; *no travelling Agents are employed.*
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CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1870.
In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount," is hereby published for public information.
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize a Loan for the Erection of a Bridge across the River Schuylkill at Fairmount.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city corporation, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary to pay for the construction and erection of a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount, not exceeding in the whole the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.
The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof: and certificates therefor, in the usual form of certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.
Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated, out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.
Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for two weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, March 24, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount." And the said clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall be made. 3 26 24t

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1870.
In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the third day of February, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled
"AN ORDINANCE
To create a loan for the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground rents and mortgages," is hereby published for public information.
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL AT SOUTH STREET, AND FOR THE PAYMENT OF GROUND RENTS AND MORTGAGES.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—First. For the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill at South street, eight hundred thousand dollars. Second. For the payment of ground rents and mortgages, seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of the City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.
Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.
Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, February 3, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for the building of a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground-rents and mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 25 24t

PROPOSALS.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
The Western Maryland Railroad Company having secured the aid of the city of Baltimore, will soon be in funds sufficient to complete the road from Pipe Creek Bridge to Hagerstown, and will receive Proposals until 9th April for all the unfinished Grading and Bridging on the uncompleted section, the work on which has been suspended for a year.
Payments made in cash for all work done.
The work on the Graduation, Masonry, and Superstructure of Bridges will amount to about $200,000.
For all information as to the present condition of the work to be done, apply to
W. BOLLMAN, President,
3 28 6w No. 24 N. HOLLIDAY Street.

MEDICAL.
NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD.—TONI STHENIQUE. ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz.:—Anæmia, Chlorosis, Sympathisme, Phthisic, Diabetes, Albuminuria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD. General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 51 CEDAR Street, 2d floor. For sale by all respectable druggists. 3 1 tuths

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ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years
Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
3 21 3m No. 76 NASSAU Street, New York City.

Heine.

The Hon. Robert Lytton contributes to the last number of the *Fortnightly Review* a striking paper on Heinrich Heine, from which we quote the following passages:—

A new book by Heinrich Heine! How does this announcement affect us? It is not so many years ago since such an announcement would have excited to the utmost the whole reading public of Europe. With what hungry eagerness and feverish impetuosity has each new book of Heine's been received by his contemporaries, ever since the publication of the *Reisebilder!* Why, then, do we shrink and pause and hesitate to open the volume which now comes to us in Heine's name? Alas! between this volume and all the others there is a grave. Ay, and something sadder than the grave—a long, long dying agony.

When we have once taken leave of a man for life, his unexpected reappearance cannot but disconcert us. Time, in the interval, has changed the conditions of intercourse between us and him. Heine is still, *par excellence*, the poet of the nineteenth century. But the century is already older than its poet. And if, in this latest volume, fresh from the Hamburg printing-press, we find again the man we remember—the poet of the *Buch der Liede* and the *Romanzere*, hardly will he find in us the public which we also remember—the public to which those poems were addressed.

It is impossible to read without a feeling of profound melancholy the book now set before us by Mr. Strodtmann, Heine's literary executor. It is like reading an inventory of the personal effects of a dead friend; a list methodically arranged for public inspection of the furniture of the dead man's most private and secret chambers, to which, during his lifetime, not even his intimates were admitted. It is from the hand of a corpse that this book has been taken by those who place it in our own. So long as he was yet alive, Heine withheld the gift. Let us therefore bear in mind the circumstances in which we receive it, and and duly respect the reticence of the departed.

Heinrich Heine was the first-born of his century. He used to say, "I am the first man of my time;" for he was born in the year 1800, and we are all of his family. But the little ones who, half frightened by Heine's audacity, half reassured by his success, so timidly and wonderingly followed his madcap pursuit of modern ideas across their grandfathers' fences and ditches, are now grown up, have finished their education, and entered into their inheritance. The most perceptive and discriminating of English critics (Mathew Arnold, himself a poet as well as a thinker) has, with his usual felicitous accuracy, distinguished Heine from all other poets of his time as a soldier, and (since Goethe's death) the most brilliant soldier in the war of the liberation of humanity. Yes, but if Heine could now, like his own great master, Mephistopheles, slip back unawares into the chair of doctrine from which the timid and blushing disciple of Doctor Faust was encouraged by that notable autograph, *Eritis sicut Deos scientes bonum et malum*, would not Heine also be as abashed and disconcerted as Mephistopheles himself by the astonshing progress of his former pupils? Mr. Tennyson has complained that

"All can raise his flower now,
For all have got the seed.
And now again the people
Call the flower a weed."

But Mr. Tennyson's flower is a flower of language. Heine's is a flower of thought; and the seed of it has been carried farther and wider, and borne fruit more abundantly, than could possibly have been the case had it not contained

"That which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think."

Heine himself declares that in poetry form is everything. But the ultimate value of that everything is determined by what also determines the form of it. Every form of genius is imitable. It is the genius of the form which remains *unique*. Heine's verse, highly spiced and richly flavored though it be, is yet a sauce of which many inferior cooks now know the receipt. And, if they knew it not already, they would easily learn it from this little book, which is a complete culinary manual by the inventor himself of the *cuisine a la Heine*. It smells of the kitchen; and the worst of it is, that before opening it we have tasted and relished to the full the daintiest and choicest viands that ever left that kitchen; and the savory odor, which whets the appetite of the still hungry, somewhat sickens the nostrils of the already full. No writer was ever more deliberate and reticent than Heine in regard to publication.

The *neglige* in which it was his pleasure to present himself before the public was a studied *neglige*, carefully arranged in private. His immense naturalness is never *naif*. He possessed in the highest degree the art of being natural. What if we now find his writing-desk open? Before looking into it let us at least remember that he himself kept it locked. He never set his least work in our sight before it was highly finished; and who can suppose that he would willingly have suffered us to look over his shoulder while he was about it, and so detect the secret of its manipulation? Not much of what is here exposed of Heine's work has the appearance of having been destined to leave his workshop in its present state. The editor of these fragments avers that Heine was only prevented by death from putting the finishing touch to them. But it is precisely the finishing touch which determines the effect of all work; and it is to finishing touches that Heine's work especially owes its peculiar elegance. Be that as it may, however, even Heine's unfinished work is well worth contemplating. We are thankful for the sight of it. His beauties, though only half dressed, are beauties still; and we, who have so often been bewildered by the charm of their elder sisters, since those enchanting coquettes first came out, can easily imagine with what matchless grace of movement these pretty orphans would have worn the *grande toilette* which they will never now receive. Some few of them, however, are full grown, full dressed, and fully equipped for conquest.

"Last Poems and Thoughts of Heinrich Heine," is the title of the little volume just published at Hamburg by Heine's old publishers, Messrs. Hoffman and Campe. But this title can hardly be true of all the verse and prose to which it is prefixed. Mr. Strodtmann, the editor, observed that Heine never dated his manuscripts; and many of those which he has now printed have the appearance of being the discarded (or perhaps, rather, the thriftily swept together and preserved) remains of work previously completed—chips, in short, and shavings, which are, indeed, the produce of work, but not the parts belonging to any work. A careful hand has strung together these scattered, glittering particles of Heine's genius,—a hundred and more of them on a single string—and here they are. What shall we do with them? I know of no *Ares* which may be told to the beads of such a rosary. They will help none of us to say our prayers comfortably. I advise all pious souls to avoid the sight of them. They sparkle and flash with such a diabolical twinkle, and yet withal so playfully, so prettily! * * *

Lord Byron is blamed for having constantly represented himself in his poetry. But between him and Trelawny—the real corsair whom Byron poeticized—there is this difference: Byron was able to recognize and express what was poetical in the prose of Trelawny's life and character, whilst Trelawny was apparently unable to recognize, certainly unable to express, what was poetical even in the poetry of Byron's; and the poet stood somewhat low in his opinion for not being actually the vigorous ruffian which his poetry depicted. Who wrote the Book of Job? Had the man of Uz any actual existence? Probably not. Lazarus is a fiction, a parabolic symbol. But Heine is the poet Lazarus, who wrote the poem Lazarus. And that great epic of human suffering which he has given us began long before the actual physical sufferings of his torturing sick-bed. His whole life was passed in poeticizing suffering—his own suffering. And he did not turn it into poetry by rhyming Ohs and Ahs, nor by weeping and moaning over it, nor yet by heroically repressing and mastering it, but by intuitively and continuously contemplating it from a poetical point of view. This is what it behooves us to remember when we think and speak of Heinrich Heine.

This man, be it remembered, was born with an extraordinarily sensuous temperament, a fastidious taste, and an aristocratic impatience of vulgarity, ugliness, and commonplace. His natural disposition was towards the romantic, the chivalresque, the distinguished. And with all these instincts, qualities, and desires, Destiny—a more terrible humorist than himself—had cast his lot in a city of traders and money-changers—a Philistia of the Philistines. His intellect craved culture, his taste refinement, his temperament luxury, excitement, freedom from control. And his birth provided him with—a clerkship in a counting-house! His sense of beauty was oppressively strong; his ambition vehement; his vanity, sensitive and excessive. His imagination hungered after romantic adventures; and, to the last, his emotion was uncontrollable at the mere sight of a beautiful woman. Well, and his social position—what was it? That of a Hamburg *Judenjunger*, a German Jew-boy.

I can conceive of no more cruel contrast between a man's life and himself, none more irresistibly provocative of the bitterest spirit of envy and malicious antagonism to the general order of things, in a mind teeming with sumptuous desires, and arrogantly conscious of its superiority. The gift of poetry changed it all into humor. What remained for Heine, but to become the mocking satirist of himself, when he measured the span of his spirit's wings with the authorized Hamburg inch-rule?

Schiller never experienced this antinomy. The *Kartscheler* and the Deserter, the Regimental Surgeon, and the Professor who used to recite the sonorous pathos of his own verse in the *bourgeois* Swabian dialect, would have been, under any conceivable conditions of fate and fortune, precisely what he was—a poet by predilection, and *droit de naissance* rather than *droit de conquete*. But if Heine had entered the world as a wealthy, well-born Christian aristocrat, depend upon it he would never have written a line of verse—or, if a line of verse, the world would not have recognized it as poetry. He would have passed his life in realizing all that he imagined, but never possessed. It was his destiny, however, to become the permanent representative of the pain which is born of contrast. One great and everlasting form of human suffering found in him its appropriate poet.

Let us not forget that his lyric crown was indeed a crown of thorns. His contemporaries, I think, should deal with him more gently and more generously than he dealt with them. For, in Heinrich Heine, what we have to deal with is neither the malignity of the Jew, nor the envious spite of the Parish, nor the blasphemous execrations of the wretch who writhes beneath the lash. It is the sanctifying and redeeming power of Poesy, who hath taken upon herself the sorrowfulness and the sinfulness of all these; saving them from the filth and mire of the material world, and uplifting the glorified forms of them to dwell henceforth with her in her own imperishable dominions.

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At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINE.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7¾, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:20, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, 8, and 9¾ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7¾, 8:10, 9:20, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.
Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 5:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:25, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 5:05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave

PORT DEPOSIT at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7:26 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30 P. M., 4:45 P. M., and 6:49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 2 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:00 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 Noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:03 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:25 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:23 A. M., and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:55 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:00 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:20 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $22 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:25 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:00 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:20 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 7:40 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A. M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7:15 A. M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1:25 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIENDISHNESS.

More Developments in the Walt Arson Case—A Determined Attempt at Destruction of Property—How the Plans were Laid; and How Discovered.

Among the true bills found by the Grand Jury yesterday was one for arson against Mrs. Catharine Walt. The facts of the case are yet fresh in the public mind, and on Saturday we chronicled the attempt to procure the escape of the prisoner on straw bail. The following additional information has just come to light. The properties Nos. 429 and 431 N. Eighth street are owned by the estate of Jacob Weckerly, deceased. It will be remembered that No. 431, where the fire and explosion occurred, was occupied by Mrs. Walt. About one month previous to the explosion Mrs. Partung, who keeps an assignation house on Julianna street, and who is a sister of Mrs. Walt, made application for renting No. 429, stating that she intended using it as a boarding-house, similar to her sister's. Negotiations advanced so far that the fence dividing the two yards were about being torn down, when the agent of the estate learning that Mrs. Partung intended keeping an assignation house, refused to grant her possession. After this refusal the devilish plot was hatched, which fortunately did not succeed.

Since the fire the premises have been occupied by a tailor named Francis Reichert. On Sunday last, the roof leaking, Mr. R. ascended to the loft to remedy it, when looking around he saw sufficient to cause him to send for Fire Marshal Blackburn. The Fire Marshal visited the place, and found that from the time of the negotiation named the Waits had had access to the unoccupied premises. An investigation of the loft showed that close to the wall dividing the two houses, and near the chimney, had been piled a lot of combustible material, consisting of newspapers, rags, low ball programmes, and various other rubbish, and on the top a pound-paper bag containing half a pound of gunpowder, and amongst these papers was found Mrs. Walt's receipt-book. Looking overhead, it was discovered that a train had been led through an opening in the wall to the loft of No. 431, and thence to the third-story room, where all preparations had been made for starting a fire, and where an unsuccessful attempt thereat was made. In this train was found a piece of the mosquito netting similar to that used by Mrs. W. in her attempt, and also a number of papers similar to those found in the closets of No. 431.

The whole affair had been so arranged that on the beds in the third story of No. 431 taking fire, it would immediately have communicated to the loft of No. 429 by means of the train, the gunpowder would have then exploded, forcing off the roof, and draft thus being given, the fire would have had full sway, and both buildings would have been destroyed.

It is now supposed that this whole plot was concocted by both Mrs. Partung and Mrs. Walt out of revenge for the refusal of the agent to rent the house to Mrs. Partung. It is further supposed that Walt, who, it will be remembered, was up stairs alone all the afternoon before the fire, made all the necessary preparation.

It has been discovered also that the powder was bought of Benjamin Evans, No. 702 South street. The daughter of Mr. Evans states that about the 13th of March, two days previous to the first fire and explosion, two young men had purchased a pound of powder, but no attention was paid to the matter. The bag found contained half a pound; the other half had been used in No. 431.

From the above our readers can conceive of what these people are equal to, and the fiendishness of their natures. Since the imprisonment of his wife Walt has disposed of her furniture to a second-hand dealer for $140, and is now spending the money in debauchery.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

How the Street Cleaning Comes On.

The Board of Health up to this time this year have removed loads of dirt from the streets of Philadelphia to the number of 40,000. The Board of Health met yesterday morning, and at this meeting a resolution was passed directing that the warrants for April should not be paid until the streets are thoroughly cleaned. The upper part of the city is in a fair condition, but the board has received complaints from several constables in the lower part. A twenty-four-hour notice has been served on two of the contractors of the Third and Fourth districts, requiring them to have their districts cleaned immediately. If the demands of the notice are not complied with, the contracts will in all probability be rescinded. The Street Committee of the Board of Health go over the streets once a month and report in what condition they are found. The board also has seven inspectors whose business it is to go over the many miles of streets every day for the same purpose.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Lieutenant Steinauer, of the Eighth district, deserves especial credit for the prompt discovery of the Fourteenth ward homicide, and arrest of the parties implicated.

—High Constable Kelsh this morning reported having seen *one* scavenger at work yesterday, and he displayed more labor in pulling at his "dudheen" than in wielding the worn-out broom which he carried.

—A ride in the night cars of the Union line is anything but pleasant for ladies. The driver-conductors are generally ignorant and impertinent, and the cars, or boxes rather, are entirely monopolized by whisky-smelling, cigar-smoking specimens of male owls, who render the place the more uncomfortable by their many obscene jests.

—Hong, the "Ringer" of the Sixteenth district, is set down as a lawyer. We always thought he made his living (previous to duping the people of the Sixteenth) by daubing country carriages.

—The "Incorruptible" Bunn says he will be Register of Wills and no mistake. We think the people will bake this *bunn* so brown that it will not be fit for anything.

—Our public drinking fountains are once more running, so that all who run may drink.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—An election of officers for this organization was held last evening by the Executive Committee, said committee also re-electing themselves. In past years the selection of officers and committee has been made at a regular club meeting. Considerable feeling is expressed at the unusual action last evening. The officers selected by the committee were the following:—

President—A. P. Colesberry, who received 30 votes, Ezra Lukens receiving 16.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. James Truman and Jos. K. McCammon.

Corresponding Secretary—Benjamin Huckel.

Treasurer—John U. Giller.

Recording Secretary—W. H. Miller, who received 25 votes, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the "invincible" woman rightist, receiving one vote.

HOME FROM ROME.—We noticed yesterday the arrival at New York of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood, of this diocese. He was accompanied on his homeward journey from Rome by Bishop O'Gorman, of Nebraska, and the Rev. Charles O'Connor, the entire party being in good health. The grand reception, *Te Deum*, etc., for the safe return of the Bishop will take place at the Cathedral to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. All the clergy of the diocese and as many of the laity as the Cathedral will accommodate are expected to be present. The students of the Theological Seminary will participate in the ceremonies, which will be of an impressive and interesting character. A grand orchestra will be in attendance to participate in the musical programme.

DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.—Officer Frederick Steinmeyer, of the Second Police District, died at 9·30 o'clock this morning, at his residence, Front and Christian streets. Deceased contracted a cold whilst in the performance of his duty, which ultimately caused his death.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—On Thursday evening the last lecture of Mr. Pugh's "Star" course will be delivered by Miss Anna E. Dickinson. Subject—"To the Rescue."

W. B. O. T. S. F. T. P. O. C. T. A.

The Dumb Animals' Lady Friends in Council—An Interesting Meeting this Morning.

A meeting of the Women's Branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held this morning at 12 o'clock, in the lecture room of the Mercantile Library. The President, Mrs. Richard P. White, in the chair, Miss Elizabeth Morriss, Secretary, and Miss Ritchie, Treasurer.

The minutes of the previous meeting, which was the first, were read and approved.

The President offered the annexed report:—

One day in this pleasant month of April, a year ago, about thirty ladies assembled in the parlors of our esteemed friend and colaborer, S. Morris Waln, for the purpose of organizing a "Womens' Branch' of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It was the wish of the gentlemen composing that society that the women of our city should aid them in their benevolent work; and in consonance with that desire we organized our "Women's Branch," but as far as we ourselves were concerned we were doubtful of our ability to accomplish much in the way of assistance. I may safely say that there was not one of those present that day who imagined that we should be able to effect one half of what we have done; but far be it from us to boast. We remember that "Paul may plant and Apollo water, but 'tis God who giveth the increase," and the supreme praise and glory in this as in al other good works are due to Him, who has inclined the hearts of those who have assisted us favorably to our cause. At the time of our organization our strongest wish was to be able to employ an agent, who should go through the city inspecting horses and examining into their condition; finding whether there were galled spots underneath their harness, and not only this, but at the same time checking, as far as was in his power, all excessive beating and overloading, as well as the working of lame animals. We soon found that we should be able to gratify this wish by engaging one agent, and since then we have increased the number to two. Before many months we hope to have more, for we do not consider that the city could be properly attended to with less than five or six.

Our agent began, in the first place, to work chiefly by moral suasion, a method which we should always prefer, for it is better to persuade men than to coerce them; but we find this will not answer in all cases. There are some so brutal that they can only be acted upon through fear, and these we are obliged, whenever we are able, to have punished for their cruelty. Since the latter part of December last our agents have made 23 arrests; of these, 2 were on the charge of cruelly whipping their horses; 4 on the charge of having galled animals; 5 for overloading, 5 for joining in a cock fight, 2 for participating in a pigeon match, 2 for driving lame horses, and 3 on a general charge of cruelty. Of these 14 have been fined, 1 committed to prison, 2 have forfeited their bail, and six have been dismissed, so that you see the conviction of the offenders was secured in a very large proportion of these cases.

Our Treasurer reports that we have received since our organization last year, in subscriptions and donations, $7014·62; but as we resolved that all donations over five dollars should go towards a permanent fund, unless expressly designated by the donors as intended to meet current expenses, we have to reserve $3682·80, of which we can only use the interest. This leaves $1232·62 for current expenses; and as these during the past year have amounted to $1329·15, you see that we are not only entirely free from debt, but have a small sum to begin our new year with, which will soon be increased, as our annual subscription are now due. For the purpose of further augmenting our funds, and enabling us to meet additional expenses which are fast coming upon us, we have resolved to hold a fair for the sale of useful and fancy articles, for the joint benefit of our own and the Gentlemen's Society, at Horticultural Hall, in November next. We trust that all the members of the society, and all the ladies present, will not only spend part of the coming summer, in working for this fair, but will kindly induce their friends to do the same. Finding that there would be a difficulty in our inheriting bequests while we remained an unchartered society, we have solicited and obtained from the Legislature a charter during the present session, so that now there is nothing to prevent any of those benevolent individuals, who are so disposed, from giving us the benefit of a clause in their wills.

Our publishing committee report that we have had printed 5000 copies of the little book entitled "Early Lessons in Kindness," 2000 picture cards, and 1000 of the little slips containing "The horse's petition" and "Take not the life you cannot give." More than half of these have been distributed among children by our managers and by other members of the society. We have received a communication, through Mr. Armstrong, President of the Board of Control of Public Schools, who seems to take a most kindly interest in our society, that our petition asking for leave to distribute our publication in these schools has been granted, so that we can enter at once upon what we doubt not will prove one of the most important of our fields of labor.

Directly after the organization of our "Women's Branch," one of the first subjects that engaged our attention was the barbarous manner in which the dogs running loose in the streets were every summer taken up and killed. I do not hesitate to say it is a disgrace to our city that this was allowed to go on for so many years. The system heretofore in vogue was not only most cruel to the animals upon whom it was practised, but brutalizing in the extreme to those who were made the instruments of carrying it out, and demoralizing to those who were the witnesses of it. Public indignation was aroused during last summer, and numerous complaints from citizens upon the subject were handed in to us. Feeling sure that our wishes would never be properly attended to until we had the matter to some extent at least in our own hands, we resolved, with the consent of our honored Mayor, to found "a temporary home for dogs" on the model of a similar institution in London, where all these animals found running at large could be taken and kept for a short time. Those having owners could be redeemed; those which were in any way valuable or possessed of desirable qualities, could be given away to farmers or any other class in the community desiring them, and the remainder could be mercifully killed. Perhaps we were unfortunate in speaking of it as a 'temporary home,' though I do not see why, for the word temporary certainly implies that they would only have the comforts of a home for a limited season. Be that as it may, no sooner was our plan made public than we were made the recipients of a vast number of attacks from several of the daily journals of this city, and from one, at least, of those in New York, in which misrepresentation and ridicule constituted the chief weapons of our opponents. It was stated that we proposed to erect a hospital for dogs; that we were about to employ a corps of nurses to attend to them; that we had petitioned Councils for $25,000, with which to build this hospital or asylum; that our esteemed friend, Mr. Bergh, had originated the idea, and induced us to adopt it, and a number of other absurd statements, which it is not worth while to repeat.

After noticing in flattering terms several newspapers, and defending the society from the assaults of those which have proved unfriendly, the report continues:—

I repeat most emphatically that we do not intend to have a hospital for dogs, nor an asylum where they can be kept till old age, or anything of the sort, but merely a pound conducted upon a humane system. Our plan is one which, rightly understood, must meet with the approval of all rational persons in the community, and must even commend itself to those who are irrational in their dread of hydrophobia, since, as we propose to take up the dogs all the year round, the number of those running in the streets will be very greatly diminished.

The Mayor has consented to become President of our institution (which, in deference to those who do not like the word "home," we have concluded to name "Shelter for Dogs and Other Animals"), and this fact is of itself a sufficient guarantee of the practicability and wisdom of what we propose. What we have asked of Councils, is not that they give us twenty-five thousand dollars, but that of the sum which they have appropriated this year to the taking up and killing of dogs, without any reference to our society, namely, twenty-five hundred dollars, they give us a sufficient amount to erect, in a plain and inexpensive manner, a suitable building for our purpose, and the use of a piece of ground upon which to locate it; the remainder of the appropriation to be expended as usual, under the supervision of the Mayor, in paying for the taking up of the dogs. In return for this we agree to tender to Councils all the funds which we may receive from the redemption of animals in the shelter.

We feel, however, that we must protest against the new ordinance of Councils, that in order to prevent dogs from capture they shall be muzzled all the year round. When we remember that the dog is an animal which perspires only by means of his mouth—that when he is at all heated, his only relief is in opening it and extending his tongue—we can see the cruelty of putting upon him a cage which obliges him to keep his mouth shut, and prevents his drinking any water.

He is as miserably uncomfortable as we should be if wrapped in blankets on a frightfully hot day in summer and deprived of water; indeed, if anything would induce hydrophobia in dogs I should think it would be that instrument of torture called a muzzle. Moreover, the inconvenience to the owners of these animals will be very great, in being obliged to muzzle their dogs the whole year round every time they stir over the threshold of the door. We sincerely hope that Councils will see that there is no longer any necessity for such a measure, when the number of dogs running at large will be so much reduced, and that they will favor us so much as to repeal this ordinance.

The bill which was presented in the Legislature asking that the number of passengers in the city railway cars might be limited to thirty, has been lost. We regret this as much on account of the members of the Legislature as for ourselves. We regret that when they had an opportunity to legislate on the side of humanity they refused to do so.

There is but one resource left to us now, and that is to appeal to the public. Men and women of this great city of Philadelphia, we beseech you not to enter an overloaded car—not to lend your sanction to this cruelty. Your attention may not have been heretofore called to the subject, but you can no longer plead the excuse of thoughtlessness or ignorance. Is it possible you are so heartless and selfish as to be willing that the noble animal which wears himself out in your service, which toils for you faithfully and constantly, which bears the "burden and the heat of the day," in order to minister to your comfort and pleasure, shall have his short lease of life reduced to three or four years, shall have all his beautiful proportions destroyed, his sinews strained and wrenched, and shall himself become a shattered wreck in the effort to start or draw up an ascending grade a load which is far beyond his strength?

Sadder spectacle of all, the passengers so callous and indifferent, so unmindful of the sufferings of the poor brutes, as to remain quietly in their places and show no desire to afford them even a temporary relief by dismounting from the car. It causes us such anguish to witness this sight that we are sometimes tempted to cry out, "How long, O Lord! how long?"

I have said that at the time of our organization we began with thirty members; that number is now increased to nearly four hundred, but it is very far from being as many as we desire. Our fee of membership is very low, only a dollar a year, and there are few women in the community whose circumstances are such that they are unable to join us. We hope, then, that all who feel and are so inclined, will go or send to the rooms of the society even that little, at No. 1320 Chesnut street, and have their names registered on the book of members.

The conclusion of the report was as follows:—

And can we believe that the all-merciful Father, who looks with so much tenderness upon the animals He has created that He had declared "not even a sparrow falls to the ground unmarked of Him," and is represented to have asked the prophet Jonah whether He did not well to spare Nineveh, in which there were "more than sixscore thousand persons and also much cattle," will regard with approval souls stained with the horrible sin of cruelty? Then are we not working for our fellow-creatures where striving to make them acceptable to Him?

Respectfully submitted by

CAROLINE E. WHITE, President.

The President at the conclusion of the reading of the report mentioned a case of cruelty which had occurred this morning, which shows the uses of the society. An agent of the society found in a place on Oswego street a man who made it his business to buy old worn-out horses and keep them alive without hardly any food or drink until he got enough to make it pay to boil them down into fat.

On motion, it was decided to re-elect the present officers for the ensuing year.

Mrs. T. K. Davidson and Mrs. Samuel Parrish were appointed auditors.

His Honor Mayor Fox being introduced by the President of the General Society, spoke as follows:—

Philadelphia is a kind city. In every necessity there are kind men and women who step forward and lend a helping hand. This is a noble cause, and noble men and women are engaged in it. They have my highest approbation. It does prevent crime, as the president has stated. I don't know whether I am violating propriety, but I cannot help from painting to you the picture of how dogs are cruelly executed in our city, as reported by an officer.

They are caught by a rope on the street and are swung by that rope, which is around their neck, into the cart. When they are killed they are hung by a rope from a beam and beat on the head with a bludgeon, and this in the presence of several hundred other animals, who testified their sympathy by a general whine, as if knowing what they are to expect.

The subject of the dogs' temporary home is before us, and I can say that I am entirely prepared to co-operate with you in carrying out this object. Let no expressions which you may see in the newspapers or elsewhere deter you from your duty.

Mr. Fox then introduced the noted Mr. Bergh, of New York, who spoke as follows:—

If I had my own way, I would sit only as a spectator in this beautiful scene. I have come a hundred miles to be with you, but I do not regret it. I shall never forget a similar scene in this city on another occasion, in the Temple of the Muses. I shall never forget that immense assemblage, filling the large hall from floor to ceiling.

I shall never forget the many distinguished persons who were present. I have heard it said since I have been here that perhaps it was a little indelicate for ladies to assume such an attitude as you have, for the protection of brute beasts. It has been said that your president ought not to read her own report because it might appear to partake of antifeminine attributes. Why if it had been a dumb human person there would be no objection. It is because it is an animal that you help that there is an outcry.

During the war, after a great battle near Richmond, I saw a brave woman administer coffee to many of the veterans who had been wounded on the field. Was this indelicate? It was as much so as what you are now doing.

Mr. Bergh then related a lengthy dream which he said had appeared to him after a day of unusual embarrisment in the prosecution of his peculiar work. It related to the sayings and doings of the animal kingdom after they had entered their paradise who were complaining of the treatment they had received in this world.

The report of the Treasurer was then read and approved. It shows a cash balance on hand after the payment of all salaries and expenses of $635·37. The meeting then adjourned.

HORRIBLE.

The Sacred Soil Desecrated—Decapitation of Two Old Heads.

Philadelphia has this morning been disgraced, doubly disgraced, trebly disgraced. The sacred soil has been desecrated, the hallowed precincts of Independence Hall have been invaded, and two of the oldest of the monarchs of its forest have been cut down in their glory. We cannot, by the most earnest efforts, obtain a clue to the perpetrators of this diabolical outrage, but such are the facts. The newsboys and bootblacks are now stripping them of their branches, and the sight is one sufficient to harrow the soul of all lovers of the ancient and historic spot. This matter calls for a speedy investigation, and the Vandals should be immediately brought to justice.

THE MORRIS CANAL COMPANY.—At an election of Directors of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, held at the office of the company at Jersey City on the 4th instant, at which over 15,000 votes were polled, the following persons were unanimously elected Directors for class No. 5, whose terms expire in 1875:—

Jacob F. Randolph, of Jersey City, N. J.; Thomas D. Armstrong, of Mount Holly, N.J.; Thomas Robb, of Burlington, N. J.; E. B. Woodruff, of Moorestown, N. J., and William Patton, of Philadelphia, Pa.

To fill vacancies in Class No. 2, whose terms expire in 1872:—James H. Orne, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Lewis Cooper, of Philadelphia, Pa. J. F. Randolph, President. Blakeley Wilson, Vice-President, and John Rodgers, Secretary, were continued in their respective offices without opposition.

The business of the company was so far reorganized in its management as to have its details submitted monthly to two important committees, an executive and a financial one.

The Executive Committee was appointed as follows:—Alexander L. Hodgdon, John S. Irick, Thomas D. Armstrong, Charles P. Bayard, and John F. Blandy. The Finance Committee has not yet been appointed.

A spirit of harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout the proceedings, and a determination on the part of all the officers to do what could be done to advance the interests of this old and once prosperous company, and we are happy to say the business of the season opens with a very fair prospect of final success.

PUBLIC BEQUESTS.—This morning the will of William Brown, Jr., was admitted to probate. It contains the following bequests of a public nature:—

To the Freedmen's Mission of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.....$1000
Foreign Mission Fund of the Reformed Presbyterian Church..... 500
Domestic Mission Fund of the Reformed Presbyterian Church..... 500
Church Extension Fund of the Reformed Presbyterian Church..... 500
Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, Seventeenth street, below Race, to aid in paying off the floating debt..... 500

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About one o'clock this morning George Link, who keeps a pottery at Seventh and Norris streets, whilst about proceeding to his home, was attacked by three men, knocked down, and robbed of a small sum of money and a gold watch. Regaining his feet he drew his revolver and fired at the now retreating thieves, all of whom escaped, dropping in their flight the watch, which Mr. Link recovered.

HOMICIDE.

Rum and Misery—Coroner's Investigation at Spring Garden Hall.

At 11 o'clock this morning Dr. Shapleigh, the Coroner's physician, made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of Fanny Weaver, aged thirty-five years, who was found dead about half-past 9 o'clock last evening, in the yard of the premises No. 1104 Parrish street, occupied by her and several other parties. The property No. 1104 Parrish street belongs to a man named Eastburn. It is a three-story brick building, subdivided on the ground-floor by a separate passage way leading to a livery stable. Mrs. Weaver and husband occupied the kitchen on the lower floor and the second story. The third floor was rented out to an old woman named Mary McFarland and a girl named Adeline Stewart. Two lads, George McFarland and Willie Morrow, the latter a nephew of the deceased, resided on the premises.

The discovery of the dead body was made in the following manner:—About the time above mentioned Officer Chandler and Special Officer Winne, whilst conversing with Lieutenant Steinauer, at Twelfth and Parrish streets, were apprised of a disturbance at the place named by one James Mulligan and one St. John Dorris, and they at once proceeded to the scene. The body of Mrs. Weaver was found in the yard, with her feet in an out-house and her head on the pavement.

The Lieutenant immediately ordered the arrest of all parties in the house, including the informers. Their names are John Weaver, James Mulligan, St. John Dorris, Isabella Dorris, Mary McFarland, and Adeline Stewart. The boys were retained as witnesses. The officers found every apartment of the house in disorder. In the kitchen near the stove was a wash basin full of blood, a bucket of coal had been kicked over and other evidences of a disturbance were visible. A piece of a towel rack was found in the yard near where the body was first discovered. There was but little furniture in the house and the condition of the premises reminded one of the lowest of the low dens in Baker or Spafford street. The house is said to have been one of improper resort, and its occupants were all addicted to drink. Those arrested were well under its influence.

THE INQUEST.

After the post mortem had been made, the Coroner summoned a jury, and repairing to Spring Garden Hall, the headquarters of the Eighth District Police, commenced an investigation into the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. Weaver.

The first witness called was Dr. Shapleigh. He testified that he made a post-mortem examination of the body; he found the left arm of the deceased in splint; bruises in the upper part of the chest; one an old bruise, and the other a recent one; he found bruises all over the body; the body presented evidences of two distinct melees; a fracture of the arm occurred a few days ago; on the breast, head, etc., there were old and new bruises; there were bruises upon the arms as well as on the body; we found no fracture of the skull; there was some congestion of the blood vessels of the brain; the membranes of the brain had adhered to each other from inflammation; the substance of the brain at one portion was softened: in my opinion this appearance of the brain was caused by intemperance; the heart and lungs were in a normal condition; the sixth rib was fractured, and the liver near the rib was extensively ruptured; the cavity of the abdomen was filled with blood; the cause of death was the result of the ruptured liver, followed by hemorrhage; violence was the cause of this; a severe kick would have broken the rib; there were no external marks on the body near the rib; the head showed that a severe contest had taken place; none of the wounds on the head caused her death.

Special Officer Winne testified—I am an officer of the Eighth district; my attention was called to this matter at half-past nine o'clock last evening; I was standing at Twelfth and Parrish streets, with Lieutenant Steinauer and Officer English; I found the body in the yard, with her feet in an outhouse and her head on the pavement; she laid on her back.

Willie J. Morrow made the following statement:—I reside at No. 1104 Parrish street; I am seven years of age; have been living on Parrish street about two weeks; I was home all day yesterday; I know Mr. Weaver and Mr. Dorris; uncle John Weaver lived at our house; Mary McFarland and Mr. Dorris were dancing in the house; saw Dorris strike my aunt Fanny Weaver and Mrs. Dorris; he struck them with a towel-rack; he then struck Mrs. Dorris with his fist and struck her on the back; he killed Mrs. Dorris, but did not see him kick his aunt; Mr. Dorris had the towel-rack in his hand, and he knocked my aunt out into the yard; he pushed her in the back yard; she fell out into the yard; after that I went out into the yard and found my aunt lying there; this was an hour afterwards; previous to this James Mulligan went into the yard, and when he came back again he said aunt Fanny was dying; when I went into the yard my aunt said she was dying; Mulligan endeavored to stop the disturbance; he did nothing else; Mr. Weaver was asleep on the floor in the kitchen at the time; Mrs. Dorris was seated on aunt Fanny's lap.

Willie Morrow was recalled and testified—Mulligan was in the entry at the time; Dorris threw my aunt out and kicked her; when I found the body I notified Mrs. Dorris.

George McFarland was also recalled and testified—Dorris struck at his wife the first time and missed her. The blow struck Mrs. Weaver.

The testimony here closed, and the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death from violence at the hands of St. John Dorris and John Weaver.

Mulligan, Mrs. McFarland, and Miss Stewart were held to bail to appear at court as witnesses in the case.

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following sales were made by James A. Freeman, at the Merchants' Exchange, this morning:—

10 shares Kensington and New Jersey Ferry Co..	$25
2 shares Mercantile Library.....	5
Lot No. 75, Section T, Odd Fellows' Cemetery....	19
Three-story brick Store and Dwelling, No. 206 East Dauphin street.....	3300
Dwelling, No. 1515 Summer street.....	2645
Hotel and Dwelling, Thirteenth street and Ridge avenue.....	5836
Desirable Building Lot, Marshall street.....	1300
Three-story brick Dwelling, No. 2328 Thouron St	1525
Genteel Dwelling, No. 2335 N. Sixth street.....	3700
Village Green Seminary, Chester Creek R. R., Delaware county, Pa.....	2150
Valuable Business Stand, No. 47 S. Third street..	3250
Lot, Thirty-first street, above Thompson.....	510

SLIGHT FIRE.—Shortly after 12 o'clock this morning a gas-burner in the third story of the residence of Charles N. Mann, N. W. corner of Fifth and Green streets, began leaking, when an explosion followed, setting fire to the window curtains, etc. Some gentlemen passing rushed into the house, and aided in extinguishing the flames. Loss about $100.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the Lauri family of pantomimists will appear this evening in *The Fire Fiend*, and the "Bioplastic" Troupe will give their artistic groupings and acrobatic performances. The beautiful prismatic fountain will also be exhibited.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Chanfrau will appear this evening in the drama of *The Hidden Hand* and the comedietta of *The Widow's Victim*.

AT THE ARCH *Frou-Frou* will be repeated this evening.

JOHN B. GOUGH, ESQ., will lecture on "Eloquence and Orators" on Monday next, at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
2 24wfm6 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

BOOTS AND SHOES.
F. CHAS. EICHEL,
Fashionable Boot and Shoe
MANUFACTURER,
No. 504 North EIGHTH Street,
3 19 1mrp First Store above Buttonwood St., Philada.

PURE CANDIES, ETC.
FOR PURE CANDIES
AND PURE CHOCOLATE,
FOR FAMILY USE, GO TO
E. G. WHITMAN & CO.'S,
No. 318 CHESNUT STREET,
3 28 mwflmrp* PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD EDITION

Assessments on Income Returns.

Their Publication Hereafter Forbidden

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Napoleon and Wife on a Tour.

The Great Delaware Bridge.

President Grant Signs the Bill.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Circular of Commissioner Delano.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Commissioner Delano has addressed the following circular letter to Assessors of Internal Revenue:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, April 5, 1870.—Sir:—It has heretofore been the practice of Assessors to publish the annual list of assessments made on the income returns of the tax-payers. Believing that this practice is not for the best interests of the Government, but that it is in many respects objectionable and offensive, I desire in future that it be discontinued. This, however, will not prevent the public from inspecting the list as heretofore, under the provisions of section 19, act of July 13, 1866.

Very respectfully,
C. DELANO, Commissioner.

Kansas Assessments.

Supervisor James Marr reports that the assessments in the District of Kansas, for February, 1870, show an increase of 93 per cent. over a corresponding period in previous years.

The Virginia Delegation

were at the Executive Mansion to-day, conferring with the President relative to appointments in that State.

The Thomas Funeral.

The President, General Sherman, and other distinguished officials leave here to-morrow night for Troy, to attend the funeral ceremonies of the late General Thomas.

The Philadelphia and Camden Bridge.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The President to-day signed a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Delaware from Philadelphia to Camden.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut Election—Latest—Full Returns.

HARTFORD, April 6.—Full returns from the election in Connecticut show that the majority for English is 810. The vote for Jewell was 43,320, and for English, 44,130. Total one year ago, 90,575. Decrease, 3125.

The Republican vote is 2173 less, and the Democratic vote 952 less. The Senate stands 11 Republicans to 10 Democrats. Last year it stood 13 Republicans to 8 Democrats. The House stands 127 Republicans to 112 Democrats. Last year, 130 Republicans to 108 Democrats.

FROM NEW YORK.

Mr. Tweed Not Ill.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The *Sun* of this morning says William M. Tweed is ill, probably fatally, which on inquiry is found to be false.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Cotton heavy and neglected; sales 600 bales middling upland at 23½c.; middling Orleans, 23½c. Flour is without decided change. Wheat firm; No. 2 Chicago, $1·66@1·10; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1·11@1·12; No. 3, $1·00½@1·01½. Corn firm and scarce; old mixed Western, $1·07½@1·10; new yellow Jersey, $1·10. Oats firmer; State, 62@65c.; Western, 58c. in store. Beef quiet. Pork steady; mess, $27. Lard firm; steam, 15¾@15½c. Whisky quiet at $1·05½.

FROM THE STATE.

The Soldiers' Orphans—The Appropriation Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, April 6.—The Senate rejected Colonel McFarland as Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans. The vote was 19 to 12. The Governor has vetoed the Appropriation bill.

FROM EUROPE.

The University Boat Race.

LONDON, April 6.—In the University boat race this afternoon between Oxford and Cambridge, Cambridge won by one length, this being the first time the Oxfords have been defeated since 1860.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1600 Le gold 1..c.	89½	200 sh Leh Na....ls.	32½
$1000 do.....c.	89½	100 sh Read R....c.	48·94
$3000 do.....ls.	89½	200 do.ls..rg&in.	48·94
$2000 Leh R 6s..ls.	90½	100 do.....c.	48·94
$500 Leh 6s, 84.....	85	200 do.....85.	48·94
56 sh Lef Val.c&p	54¼	100 sh Ph & E..b30.	28
49 sh Elmira Pf....	40	100 do.....s60.	28
100 sh Big Mount..	6¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 Leh Gold L..ls.	89¾	66 sh Penna R..ls.	57½
$500 do.....	90	500 do....s60.	57½
$1000 N Penna 7s..	90	20 sh Read R.....	49
$1000 Phil & E 7s....	88¾	100 do.....c.	48·94
$1000 Pittsbg 5s, cnt bds....	73	100 do..b5wn.	49
$1600 City 6s, New.	102¾	100 do.....c.	48·83
$100 Leh 6s, '84....	85	100 do....b60.	49

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see fifth page.)

MILLER.—On the 4th instant, aged 5 years, CHARLES STUART, son of Charles H. and A. F. Miller.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, Mount Airy, on Friday, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Germantown and Chesnut Hill Cemetery. **

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.
New Style
Wedding Invitations,
LOW PRICES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, Steam Power Printers,
mws6 No. 913 ARCH Street.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1870.
On the petition of SADY D. BOYES, of Philadelphia, Pa., Administrator of BURRITT C. BOYES, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said BURRITT C. BOYES on the 23d day of July, 1856, for an improvement in Folding Guides for Sewing Machines, it is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 21st day of June next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 1st day of July next, and that said petition be heard on the 6th day of July next.
Any person may oppose this extension.
SAMUEL S. FISHER,
4 6w3t Commissioner of Patents.

COLONNADE HOTEL,
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests.
No. 1506 of HOTEL FRONT STORE TO LET very low to a responsible party. 4 6

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
MRS. WOOD'S NEW BOOK.
Printed from Author's advance sheets.
George Canterbury's Will.
BY MRS. HENRY WOOD.
Author of "East Lynne," "The Channings," "Verner's Pride," "Shadow of Ashlydyat," etc.
And other New Books are published and for sale this day by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

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GEORGE CANTERBURY'S WILL. By MRS. HENRY WOOD, author of "East Lynne," "The Channings," etc., is printed from the author's manuscript and advance proof-sheets, purchased by us from Mrs. Henry Wood, and is the best book that this distinguished authoress has yet written. Complete in one large octavo volume. Price, $1·50 in paper cover, or $1·75 in cloth.

MRS. HENRY WOOD'S OTHER BOOKS.

George Canterbury's Will	$1·50		
Roland Yorke	$1·50	The Red Court Farm	$1·50
The Channings	1·50	Elster's Folly	1·50
Shadow of Ashlydyat	1·50	St. Martin's Eve	1·50
Verner's Pride	1·50	Mildred Arkell	1·50
Oswald Cray	1·50		
Lord Oakburn's Daughters; or, The Earl's Heirs	$1·50		
The Castle's Heir; or, Lady Adelaide's Oath	1·50		
Squire Trevlyn's Heir; or Trevlyn Hold	1·50		

Above are each in paper cover, or in cloth at $1·75 each.

The Mystery	75	A Life's Secret	50

Above are also bound in cloth. Price, $1 each.

The Lost Bank Note	75	The Haunted Tower	50
The Lost Will	50	The Runaway Match	50
Orville College	50	Foggy Night at Offord	25
Light & Dark Christmas	25	William Allair	25

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LOST SIR MASSINGBERD. A Romance in Real Life. By the author of "Carlyon's Year," "One of the Family," etc. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price, $1·75 in cloth; or, $1·50